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Vulcan Advocate

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TOILET : ARTICLES

Sponges	10c., 50c.
Soaps, per cake	10c., 15c., 25c., 35c.
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D. C JONES
DRUGGIST Rexall Remedies VULCAN

MONEY TO LOAN

Although the crop is looking good, you may need some money anyhow. We have some to lend on first mortgage. You will need to make up your mind quickly, however, if you want it, as money conditions are very changeable. Interest payable yearly at 8½% on five year terms. Call and make out an application as soon as you can.

ARTHUR MITCHELL & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND NOTARIES

The council are having work done on Vulcan street, an attempt to afford some drainage for the rain being made. Culverts are being put in. This ought to improve the street very much, for the space opposite the hotel always has been the worst in town after rain.

Use Rexall Orderlies for Chronic Constipation; they are gentle in action, mild and natural. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

Mr. J. Wilfe returned from Banff on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A Elves left for Banff on Friday evening.

PLYMOUTH BINDER TWINE

Place your orders early. We have just purchased 2 Carloads of **Plymouth Binder Twine** for delivery on or about July 15th.

We have just secured the Agency for
"ROYAL HOUSEHOLD" FLOUR
The Best Flour in the World

Oatmeal, Wheatlets, Shorts and Bran, Grass Seeds of all Kinds

Remember the Usual Stock

Vulcan Co-operative Company.

Farm Loans

On Desirable Property

We offer you generous loans on desirable farm property in this vicinity.

Farmers desiring to renew old loans or to take out new ones should see us. Good terms given and no delay.

Flood & Whicher
VULCAN ...AGENTS... ALBERTA

Ladies and Gent's Clothes Cleaned, Pressed and Repaired

P. GILLESPIE
TAILOR, COSTUMIER
Best Workmanship Guaranteed
French Dry Cleaning a Specialty
Suits Made to Measure
Removed Next to A. Mitchell & Co.
VULCAN, ALBERTA

The
Lineham Lumber Co.
Limited
VULCAN - - - - - - ALBERTA

LUMBER

Slabs, Firewood, Doors, Windows, Finish.

Get Our Prices

JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

Assault Case Dismissed

On Saturday, July 31st, before Justice of the Peace W. A. Schenck, Henry Adams appeared to answer to a charge of assault on J. S. Jamieson, who had laid the information against Adams before this justice.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark appeared for the defence.

Mr. Jamieson stated that on July 22nd Adams had come to him when he was in the Boyne school house and asked him to come outside as he had something to say to him. When outside Jamieson averred that Adams had cursed him and threatened to hit him, upon which Jamieson took off his coat as he thought that Adams was going to attack him.

Mr. C. A. Middleton appeared as a witness for the defence and Messrs. J. W. Johnstone and John Corrigan gave evidence for the prosecution.

His worship, after having heard both sides, dismissed the case.

Machine Gun Fund

Still pegging merrily along, picking a dollar here and five there, the machine gun fund is growing steadily, and it won't be long before Vulcan is able to present from its townspeople and farmers one of the much needed guns which will bring victory nearer and close the war sooner. The lists in the stores have met with good response so far, but there are still a number of people who have not had the opportunity of putting their names down with a donation to the welfare of the Empire. Either they not been to town or they have been so busy as to forget it when they are in town. But the lists are still in the stores waiting for signatures and everybody's autograph is wanted together with the promise of just as much as they can afford.

The last week's report was that $302 had been subscribed. The list to date is as follows:

Amount already subscribed	$302.00
Cassie Davis	2.00
H. A. Knox	1.00
H. O. Ludgren	1.00
J. A. Snow	1.00
Marshall Wice	5.00
Martin Jacobson	10.00
Carl Jacobson	15.00
A Girl	5.00
A. McKague	1.00
W. A. Howes	5.00
A Friend	2.00
I.O.O.F. and Masons base-ball match, July 22nd	12.80
I.O.O.F. and Masons foot-ball match, July 29th	2.75
	365.55

Subscription lists in all the stores. Get your name on the list if you have not already done so and help the men in the trenches, the men are doing the fighting to fight the battles from which we are deriving the benefit.

Fine Program For The Stampede

The Best Riders and Ropers of the West Will be Here to Compete for the Prize Money Aggregating $2,500. Record Crowd Promised for August 11th.

The Stampede on August 11th, promises to be one of the best exhibitions of its kind ever held in the south of the province. The best riders from all parts have made known their intention of competing for the valuable purses and the aggregation of riding and ranch talent that will be on show in Vulcan that day will surpass anything that has yet been seen in the district.

To mention a few star riders and ropers who will be here that day will give some idea of the excellent treat in horsemanship provided.

Walter McHugh, who took the first and championship at Gleichen this year for roping; Jack McGillis, another contestant; Joe Case, of High River; Vic Scott, a well known rider who took first prize here last year; Lee Christianson, Steveville; Tax Wilson, bareback rider of the H 2 ranch; Steve Smith of the H 2; Chet Mitchell, the champion rider of Oregon; Dick Neil, of the H 2; B. Vitters; P. S. Bossard, of Gleichen; W. Livingstone, who got the fastest time for roping on a steer at Gleichen this year; Lieu. Pue, of the 12th C.M.R.; Roy Lane, of the —U ranch; R. Broderick, jr., of Calgary; "Shorty" Hardwick, of the Lazy H ranch; and R. Hill, of the Buffalo Hills.

The sisters Susan and Kitty Brown, two of the most noted cowgirl riders in the west will be here, as also will Laura Adams, Lake McGregor; Lillie Moss, Gleichen, Ada Lammerman, Gleichen.

Among the Indian riders there will be Tommy Three Persons, Little Axe, John Spotted Bull and Running Wolf.

With a bunch of talented riders such as this the management look forward to having the most successful stampede that they have yet been connected with. Special trains to and from Lethbridge and to and from McLeod have been arranged for, and there will be thousands of persons to witness the contestants strive for the purses totalling $2500.

The O.S. Club

The Overseas Club is taking definite shape arrangements have been made to hold the opening meeting in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening, August 10th, at eight o'clock. The program that has been prepared is one of interest at this time when the Empire is involved in the European struggle. The secretary, Mr. W. A. Howes, will give an outline of the work and aims of the Overseas Club, and there will be a paper on the progress of the war by R. W. Glover. Musical selections will also be given. Enrolment of members will follow the program and after that, to wind up the meeting, refreshments will be served.

There seems to be some little misunderstanding as to the Overseas Club, many people being of opinion that it is an organization for British born people only. This is wrong. The Club is open to all members of the Empire and includes both sexes. It is a strictly non-party organization and its membership may include all people living under the folds of the British flag. The Club has branches all over the Empire and at present there are 130,000 members. Each branch is self governing.

The chief objects of the Club are: to help one another, to render individual service to the Empire, to draw together in the bond of comradship members of the British Empire the world over, and to maintain our Empire's supremacy upon the seas.

The patron of the Club is His Majesty the King, vice patron, H.R.H the Duke of Connaught, vice president, Sir Robert Borden.

A hearty invitation to attend the opening meeting is extended by the committee to all British subjects.

The Picnic

The event of the year for the young folks, the annual trip to Okotoks, was quite successful.

There were a great many reasons for doubt as to the wisdom of going to Okotoks this year. For one thing, the excursion to the experimental farm at Lethbridge took a number who usually make the Sunday School picnic theirs. And then the uncertainty of the weather kept a number from making their minds up until the last moment.

But notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions, when Tuesday morning dawned, and the sunshine too, big folks and little trekked towards the railway depot. The train was well filled and at Ensign and Brant other large additions joined the picnicers. About 200 in all shared the delights of the running water, trees and beautiful scenery at Okotoks.

When lunch was being served the sky became clouded over but soon the Alberta sun came out, and games and races were indulged in.

Everybody had a good time and returned satisfied and pleased with their days outing.

We have to thank the Ladies Aid of Okotoks Presbyterian Church for their kindly help in loaning a stove, dishes and cutlery. The visit was unheralded, but we found the Okotoks citizens desirous of making us comfortable and doing their utmost in the way of booth and ground accomodation to make us feel at home.

W.I. Program Altered

The program for the monthly meeting of the Vulcan Womens Institute on Thursday of this week has undergone a slight alteration on what was published last week.

The members of the Carmangay Institute are coming to Vulcan to conduct the meeting. The papers to be given:

"Ideal kitchen equipment," by Mrs. Flesher; "The sunny side of life," by Mrs. Buckley, and "Prenatal influence on the care of the new born child," by Mrs. Ballachley.

Stampede at Vulcan

Many High River people are arranging to take in the Vulcan Stampede on August 11th. It will be the real thing so far as broncho busting, steer roping, cowboy and cowgirl relay racing is concerned. The sum of $2500. is being expended by the management and this amount of money is attracting the attention of some of the best riders in the west who will be present.—High River Times.

Local and General Items

Miss J. Huffman is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gardner.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Carr are entertaining friends from Minnesota.

Mrs. J. S. Ingram, of Brooks, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. N. Ferguson for a few days.

Mrs. Kahler and Miss Annie Smart are visitors to Red Deer for a few days.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W .H. Bond on Thursday, July 29th,—a daughter.

Mr. Pugh, of Nanton, is teller at the Bank of Hamilton during the absence of Mr. Hanson, who is away on his holidays.

Mr. Gillespie returned from Calgary, where he had been visiting Mrs. Gillespie, who is an invalid in that city, last Thursday. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Gillespie is making satisfactory progress.

Local and General Items

School commences on August 16.

Everybody is looking forward to the stampede on August 11th.

Does your name figure on the list of subscriptions for the Vulcan machine gun?

Mrs. Wood Gash, of Washington, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Seaman.

Mrs. W. H. Grant and daughter arrived in town the beginning of last week.

Mr. E. J. Chopping, at one time at the Johanson store, has joined the colors.

Miss Hazel Douglas is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Jennejohn.

Mr. A. G. Spooner made a motor trip to Calgary on Tuesday of last week.

Lee Christianson arrived in Vulcan last Thursday and will stay until after the stampede.

Mrs. S. Oakland, of Armada, and Miss E. M. Dodds, of Toronto, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Dodds.

Mr. E. M. Clark is erecting a house on Juno Street for renting. Mr. Peter Terry has the work in hand.

Mrs. Fred Robson, of High River, was a visitor to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Robson, of Vulcan, last week.

Messrs. P. B. Reid and R. H. Murray, C.P.C. men and well known in this district, have enlisted.

Dr. Ferguson, superintendent of the south of the province for the Presbyterian Church, was in Vulcan on Friday of last week.

Mr. R. E. House, secretary-treasurer for the Marquis Municipality, was in Calgary last week attending the Court for Confirmation.

Any persons requiring booth privileges on the grounds the day of the stampede are requested to communicate with the secretary as soon as possible.

The heavy rains are getting rather too plentiful these days, and everybody would be glad to see fine sunshiny weather if the fields are to bear their full promise.

Mr. George Shields has been moved to the Bank of Hamilton, Champion, and his position here has been filled from the Champion bank.

Messrs. E. G. McPherson and Ed. McPherson motored to Lethbridge on Friday, and attended I.O.O.F. Lodge in that city, returning to Vulcan on Saturday.

Every effort is being made to have the terminal elevator, which is being erected in east Calgary, completed for the handling of this year's crop. The elevator will have a capacity of 2, 500, 000 bushels.

Dr. Ferguson of Calgary, the superintendant of the mission in the south of the province, was in Vulcan on Friday last, where he held a conference with the students who are working on the various fields in this district.

On Monday evening of last week the Masonic baseball team, fired with a desire to beat any masonic combination they might meet at Okotoks, lined up and played a six innings game with the Oddfellows. The result was in favor of the Masons the score being six to five. There is no truth in the rumour that both teams entered into negotiations to join either the Braves or the Red Sox next season.

Not satisfied with their baseball contest the two lodges, the Masons and the Oddfellows clashed on Thursday evening in the football game and provided mirth and merriment for the spectators who had gathered to witness the game. The line-ups on either side were of a conglomerate nature neither being fully representative of the lodges. However, that made little difference to the game itself, for throughout the play was fast and brilliant. The half time whistle found the Masons in the lead by one goal to nothing, but by the time that the game was through the Oddfellows had managed to equalize the score, one goal for each side being the final.

WEAR
FLEET FOOT
SHOES
for every SPORT
and RECREATION
Worn by every member of the family

SOLD BY ALL GOOD SHOE DEALERS

Populate Our Farm Lands

Only Eleven Per Cent. of the Land Occupied by Farmers

There are two clearly defined and contrary forecasts of the after effect of the war on Canada. The pessimists declare that our immigration will suffer because all able-bodied men will be needed in Europe; that capital will not be loaned to us because it will be required to rebuild the shattered cities and public works; and that all the conflicting nations will be compelled to patronize their own farms and factories to save them from ruin.

The optimists contend that our immigration will be swelled by thousands who will be tired of perpetual conflicts; that capital, regardless of sentiment, seeks the most profitable fields; and that if we cannot get it in Europe we can get it in the United States; and that the assistance of Canadian factories and farms must be called upon to help rehabilitate Europe.

Men of high standing and sound judgment are ranged on both sides of this controversy, but there are indications that the optimists are prevailing. At any rate, economic history is fairly consistent on one point—the trade of a victorious nation thrives when the period of readjustment, immediately following the termination of a successful war, is over.

There is agreement as to the necessity of increasing the production of our land. We have plenty of land, but land without tillers will not produce wealth. Volume Number 4 of the Census, dealing with agriculture, which has just been issued in bound form, states that the total land area of the Dominion is 2,306,502,153 acres, of which, at the date of the Census, the nine provinces occupied 977,585,513 acres. Eleven per cent. of the land in the provinces, or 109,948,988 acres, was occupied by farmers, while the land considered suitable for farming was 36 per cent. of the total.

How to secure from these vast areas the production of which they are capable is our chief national problem. If we could solve it we would be assured of corresponding industrial development, and the necessary capital to finance both agriculture and industry. Canada needs an immigration policy which can succeed in settling experienced farmers from Europe and the United States on our vacant, fertile lands.—Industrial Canada.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Economic Use of Horses

One of the most frequent sources of loss on the farm is an insufficient return from work horses.

Have you satisfied yourself on the following points?

Do your horses earn enough to pay for their feed and care, and enough to meet the interest, depreciation and other expenses, as harness costs and shoeing?

Do you handle the horse labor on your farm so that the annual cost of keeping your horses is less than the average, or so that the number of hours worked is greater? Both methods will reduce the cost of horse labor, but the latter offers by far the greatest opportunity.

Can you revise your cropping system so that fewer work horses will be needed, or so that the work will be more equally distributed and thus make it possible to employ them more hours each year?

Can you raise colts and thus reduce the cost of keeping your horses?

Can you arrange to use your work horses for outside work when not busy on the farm?

Can you reduce the cost of keeping each horse by feeding less feed or cheaper feed and still give a proper ration?

Beresford Marked by German Airmen

Lord Charles Beresford is telling of a narrow escape he had from bombs dropped from a German taube while on a visit to the front.

The admiral, who told the story laughingly said: "During the last few days I served as a target to some of the Taubes. I was staying in a small village, where no doubt my presence had been reported, and one evening a bomb fell quite near the house where I was living, killing a poor woman. On the following day I had scarcely left when three bombs fell one after the other upon the house from a Taube overhead. The bombs did considerable damage, and the fact that three were thrown at the same object clearly indicates that the intention of the aviator was well fixed."

A clumsy carver once sent a goose into a lady's lap. His apology was better than his carving. "Ah, madam, how potent your charms are; they attract not only the living but also the dead!"

Corns Cured Quick Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c bottle of "Putnam's" to-day.

W. N. U. 1061

Dog Spies for Huns

How the Germans Got Their Secret Information

German slyness is strikingly demonstrated by the means which, according to some wounded Canadian soldiers, they employed to garner information at the front. Near the firing line in Northern France there stood a coffee-house inhabited by five people. Here the troops en route to the trenches used to call in for refreshments, and the occupants consequently had exceptional opportunities of obtaining valuable information. They witnessed the movements of hundreds of soldiers, and always had a fairly good idea of the strength of the forces holding the section of the defences, in their immediate neighborhood.

Here the Germans seemed to be well informed of what was going on in front of them. For instance, a regiment of Canadians was one night moved unexpectedly to relieve the Camerons. The officers of the Scottish battalion were not even aware of the coming of the Colonials, yet no sooner had the latter settled down than the Germans shouted across to them: "Hallo, Canadians! Come out and fight!" Naturally the coffee house was continually suspected of being the source of the Huns' information. Although search after search was made, nothing suspicious was found. At length, however, a soldier loitering near the place overheard a conversation in German, and thinking to catch the occupants red-handed, he quickly gathered together a party of his comrades and raided the place.

Strange to say, nothing in the shape of conclusive evidence was found, and it was only when one of the soldiers resorted to bluff that one of the suspected residents—the boy—revealed the secret. A dog had conveyed messages to the German lines. The Canadians had noticed the animal wandering about the trenches, and they had often patted it, never suspecting that when it was wandering into the enemy's lines it was carrying with it the spy's communications. The messages, it transpired, had been conveyed underneath a false coating of fur which had been ingeniously wrapped round the animal's body. Dogs subsequently found wandering near the trenches were immediately shot.

GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhœa and dysentry, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realizes he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles, or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during the hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The British Tommy's admiration of the Canadian as a soldier is well expressed by Pte. A. McNeil of the 1st Northumberland Field Company, Royal Engineers, serving with the 28th Division of the British army.

Having referred to the supreme bombardment of Ypres when the shells from German guns poured into the British lines at about 100 a minute, Pte. McNeil says:

"This was the time when the Canadians lost very heavily, and also suffered much from the gas. They are a fine lot of fellows—the finest out here without a doubt, and if the second contingent you speak of is anything like the first, keep on sending 'em. We can do with as many as you can send."

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.

Flour Milling Flourishes

While Western Canada is essentially an agricultural country, a number of industries, particularly those that are related to agriculture, are growing up in the country. Industries devoted to the manufacture of raw products from the farm into finished materials are in a flourishing state, as may be judged from the announcement made by one of the leading flour milling companies in the west a few days ago, that the plant at Brandon, Manitoba, is to be doubled in capacity. The present plant of the company at Brandon has a capacity of 500 barrels of flour and 100 barrels of oatmeal daily. A new cement tank elevator with modern cleaning plant is also to be erected.

Krupp Factories Making Big Guns

A Danish student of economics, who has made a visit to the Krupp's workmen's cottages at Essep, says that since the war began the number of workers at the great factories has been increased from 70,000 to 115,000.

In the opinion of the employees the production of .42 centimetre guns is only a prelude to the manufacture of heavy guns of immense range, and in this respect, he says, great surprises may at no very distant date be expected. Work at present is practically concentrated on the manufacture of long range artillery.

"General Joffre has by a stroke of the pen removed whatever temptations in the way of liquor may waylay French or British troops in their respites from the trenches," says the Pall Mall. "It becomes a military offence to sell drink to any soldier in the zone of either army, and an equal offence to 'accept or buy' it. This does not affect, of course, the regular alcoholic ration, to the benefit of which there is abundant testimony."

Madge (reading letter from brother at the front)—John says a bullet went right through his hat without touching him.

Old Auntie—What a blessing he had his hat on, dear.

The Potato

Interesting Information About the Tuber and Its Cultivation

Everybody may think he or she knows the potato, but a perusal of Pamphlet No. 2, issued by the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, upon the Solanum tuberosum, will convince the same he or she that there is much to learn. A reprint from the Agricultural Gazette, official mouthpiece of the department, the pamphlet is a collection of articles of superlative worth. Introduced by a brief historical statement showing the place the potato occupies in the world's domestic economy, and especially that of Canada, by which it would appear that the crop is worth to this country upwards of $41,500,000 a year, we are presented with a complete exposition of the cultivation of the tuber by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. Mr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, explains first the diseases to which the potato is subject and how they can be controlled, and next, the results of inspection under the "Destructive Insect and Pest Act." Essays telling the story of potato production in each of the province by Secretary of Agriculture Theodore Ross of Prince Edward Island; Superintendent of Agriculture Societies, F. L. Fuller of Nova Scotia; Secretary for Agriculture, J. B. Daggett of New Brunswick; Professor of Agronomy, Rev. H. Bois, of Quebec; Professor T. G. Bunting of Macdonald College; Professor C. A. Zavitz of Ontario Agricultural College; Professor J. Bracken of Saskatchewan; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, George Harcourt of Alberta; Assistant Soil and Crop Instructor, W. Newton of British Columbia, and the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, give weight and importance and the highest expert countenance to the reprint, which is made complete by a report telling how potato-growing contests are conducted in Manitoba and by a table of the world's production for three years. This table shows Germany to be the greatest potato-producing country and also that, excepting in Canada and the United States, the production is everywhere on the decline. Everybody concerned in potato-growing will be interested in this pamphlet and should send for it to the Publication Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Miller's Worm Powders are not surpassed by any other preparation as a vermifuge or worm destroyer. Indeed, there are few preparations that have the merit that it has to recommend it. Mothers, aware of its excellence, seek its aid at the first indication of the presence of worms in their children, knowing that it is a perfectly trustworthy medicine that will give immediate and lasting relief.

Gasping for Breath

Horrible Effect of the Poisonous Gas Used by the Germans

"If moving pictures of the terrible sights to be seen around Ypres could be shown in Canada, there would not be an able-bodied Canadian from Vancouver to Halifax out of khaki," declares E. H. Bradley, writing to his wife after he had visited the front and had returned to the Canadian headquarters at Shorncliffe, Kent, Eng.

"If you could see some of the agonized expressions on the faces of those brave fellows who fought at Ypres and are now in hospital, gasping for the sweet breath of life, victims of the poison gas shells and asphyxiating gases blown into the trenches, it would make you, woman as you are, curse such an enemy and cry out to heaven for vengeance.

"But they couldn't beat the Canadians, and the wonderful charge our boys made makes the charge at Balaclava pale into insignificance. It makes me feel proud to wear the maple leaf, and this spirit is predominant among our boys.

"The scene when the reinforcements marched down to embark for France will for ever live in the memory of those who witnessed it. Thousands of Kitchener's army lined the road from the camp to the harbor, cheering the boys from Canada, who were going to fill the gaps caused by that terrible week of fighting.

"I wished to heaven that there were 80,000,000 people in Canada instead of 8,000,000, so that more men like them could be sent across. It is men—and still more men—that we want, and that is the only remedy to crush for ever such pests of civilization as are the Huns."

Canadian Trade Overseas

Altered conditions, resulting from the war, have caused some changes to be made among the Canadian trade commissioners, though the grouping of some of the agencies in the United Kingdom, suggested last year, has been deferred. Trade with Holland has almost completely ceased since the war, and John T. Lithgow, who had been in charge of the office there, has gone back to his old position at Glasgow, vacated by the resignation of Fred Dane. Mr. Dane was recently appointed a member of the Ontario license board.

The Canadian office in Rotterdam has not been closed, but an assistant official is in charge. C. F. Just, former trade commissioner in Berlin, has finished his mission at Petrograd, and is now at Moscow. He will later visit Kremlin, Odessa, and Siberia, for Mr. Just is working for the development of Canadian trade in Russia.

The arrangement with the Canadian Pacific for a service between Vancouver and Vladivostock is not part of the trade development scheme of Sir George Foster, but will have a beneficial effect upon it.

"What makes you think the baby is going to be a great politician?" asked the young mother.

"I'll tell you, answered the young father, confidently. "He can say more things that sound well and mean nothing than any kid I ever saw."

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

The Country Store and the Farmer

The Situation is Very Clearly Set Forth by a Western Lady

(Editor's Note.—Out in the west there is an elderly lady living on a farm who has never spent a cent with the mail order houses! This sensible person has bought all her goods from local merchants because she has realized that her interests and theirs are identical. Canadian Grocer heard of her and decided that it would be interesting if she could be induced to give her reasons for patronizing the home merchant. In reply she has written what she believes to be the way that merchants can encourage farming customers to forget the mail order habit. In her letter a suggestion is made that country merchants would benefit by the services of efficiency experts who would call on the country merchants and explain the workings of new systems, methods, etc., thus helping the country merchant to be better equipped to combat mail order competition. The suggestion is a good one, but this very plan has been followed out for many years past by the trade journals. Mail order competition has been discussed from all angles, new methods adopted by dealers have been explained. Suggestions covering all phases of the country merchant business have been discussed time and time again. It is doubtful if any corps of organizers or efficiency men could begin to benefit the retail merchant to the extent which has been accomplished and will in future be accomplished by the trade journal).

There is a great deal of discontent these times in small country towns and villages over the decreasing local business, done and the increasing trade going to the big mail order houses. This is becoming a serious issue in many districts, and any suggestions that will help to put things on a better footing ought to be welcomed by storekeepers and farmers alike. There is no doubt that in days gone by the country stores were very profitable. There was little competition, and they could charge what they liked. The farmer felt this, but had no resource but to buy locally. Now, however, with increased railway facilities, or a parcel post, they can trade in the city with the mail order house where they get greater choice and where the prices are sometimes less than in the country store. And after all, farmers are human, or want to buy as cheaply as they can.

They probably have not realized that by deserting their home store, they have taken the first step in the wrong direction. They have not thought that if everybody did the same, there would be very little business left for the local storekeeper; they have not realized that all money so sent away is lost to the community and never finds its way back.

On the one hand the storekeepers are discouraged at their losses; a few have taken the right way and are introducing better methods and winning back their business, but many do not understand where they are wrong or how to set about bettering things.

On the other hand, the farmers feel that they are a little bit smart to get ahead of their local men. What is wanted is co-operation between the farmers and storekeepers and not stand-off resentment, which will never result in any benefit to anybody. Let the farmers go to the storekeepers and say frankly: "If you can give us what we want at reasonable prices, we will be glad to deal with you;" on the other hand the local man can cater to him a great deal better than a distant mail order house that doesn't know him or his tastes and has no personal interest in the matter.

What the country storekeeper wants is some sort of advisory expert, as they have in other businesses who would visit the country store, go over everything and help with advice.

Suppose a factory is not paying as it should, an expert is called in who goes over each department, timing the machines and the men at work, calculating the cost of each hour's work, etc.; until he ferrets out where the loss is occurring.

On the old worn-out farms, where the farmers have got discouraged and the land seems to them only fit to grow weeds, the government is sending out expert young farmers from the colleges, to live on the farm with the farmer and test out and try new methods, and are succeeding in making them pay their way.

It needs practical demonstrations to introduce new methods; and right here I see an opening for a few capable organizers to go out and remodel the country stores, and have heart-to-heart talks with the customers. Such men might well be sent out by the wholesale houses combined, the store keepers being charged a certain amount for the benefit of their help.

That it is possible for the country store to compete with the mail order houses, has been proved and the farmers will soon find, that it is more convenient and a great saving in time and money to buy at home. That in patronizing their local men, they are indirectly benefiting themselves.—Hardware and Metal.

Pacific a British Lake

The munitions of war which France has not been able to manufacture at home she has imported in large measure from the workshops of the United States; and vessels loaded with these munitions of war are safely convoyed across the Atlantic by the warships of the allied powers. Thus the German hope to force an early peace on France through the exhaustion of her supplies has been destroyed. Russia, too, is securing munitions of war from the United States across the Pacific, from which ocean the German flag has entirely disappeared. For the purposes of this war the Pacific ocean is now a British lake. Japan also is believed to be co-operating with the allies in furnishing the Russians with munitions of war.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The Dominion government places the wheat acreage at 12,896,000 acres. The C.P.R. estimates is 12,809,000. The government estimate of increase over the area actually harvested last year is 25 per cent. That of the C.P.R. is 22 per cent. A satisfactory yield on the acreage shown by these estimates would give Canada an export surplus of 140,000,000 bushels.—Toronto Globe.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious.

PROF. SMITH.

Constipation of the bowels is undoubtedly the greatest source of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases.

"Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will help you to form this habit, add to your years, and bring comfort in old age.

Professor A. T. Smith, 1 Mt. Charles street, Montreal, and formerly of Boston, Mass., writes:—"I suffered for many years from bad digestion, constipation and horrible backaches. I have been treated by many doctors, without any results. One day a friend in Boston advised the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. After using two boxes I noticed great improvement, and after the fourth box I was completely cured. My digestion is good. I never feel any pain in the back. My head is clear, and I feel like a young man. I think Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are one of the best medicines on earth."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Canada's Grain

Western Canada Grain Exhibits Carry Premier Honors Against the World

The winning of seventeen prizes out of nineteen entries of Western Canadian grains at the San Francisco exhibition is only another in the long line of victories achieved by the prairie provinces of Canada in this connection remarks the Calgary Herald.

It is a fact that Western Canada exhibits wherever they have been shown in the last ten years have swept the boards, no matter by what they have been opposed. It was the same at the dry farming congress as at the International Irrigation association.

All this goes to show what every western farmer can accomplish if he put applies himself. Our governments, Dominion and provincial, are giving the agriculturist every chance to learn how to get the best results, both in quality and quantity, from his land.

The chief requirements are the purchase of good seed and the careful preparation of the land. Results such as have been achieved at the Panama Pacific exhibition should spur every grain grower in the west to greater effort.—Saskatoon Star.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—This fall I got thrown on a fence and hurt my chest very bad, so I could not work and it hurt me to breathe. I tried all kinds of Liniments and they did me no good.

One bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, warmed on flannels and applied on my breast, cured me completely.

C. H. COSSABOOM.

Rossway, Digby Co., N.S.

A Scottish soldier seriously wounded was in a hospital ward with eleven other slightly wounded men. The poor chap was not expected to recover. When told there was no hope for him, he expressed a desire to hear the bagpipes once more before he died, and the kind house-surgeon sent out and found a piper whom he asked to walk up and down the ward playing Scotch airs on his national instrument. The next day the house-surgeon asked the head nurse how the Scotman was. "Oh, he's all right, now," she replied; "but all the other eleven patients are dead!"

An old soldier ofter leaving the British army wrote to his colonel in the following terms: "Sir: After all I've suffered you can tell the army to go to Jericho."

A week or so later he received a reply in the usual official manner: "Sir: Any suggestions or inquiries as to the movements of troops must be entered on Army Form 137, a copy of which is enclosed."

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Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you.
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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR, VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. FOUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Progress in the Far North

Pioneer Tells of Development in the Peace River Block

Mr. H. L. Propst of Vanrena, Alberta, who has just made the first shipment of wheat out of the Peace River country, to the Winnipeg market, is one of the pioneers of that great fertile district, which is now being linked up with the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific by the building of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway.

"When grain reached the price it was this winter," says Mr. Propst, "I saw where it was possible to haul the grain and just as soon as the steel was laid to end of grade I started my teams. Had we been two days later we would have lost the chance as the snow was practicaly all gone by the time we reached the end of steel. In crossing the Peace River the gorge is some 700 feet deep, and it required doubling on the hill, and as it was getting bare of snow it required seven teams to get the heaviest loads up the hill, which is one and one half miles long. It took seven days for this trip from Vanrena to Peace River Landing. The wheat will realize about 80 cents per bushel all clear, after expenses are paid."

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

"World power or downfall" was the challenge of Prussianism; and the world is ringing Germany with steel, grimly determined to fight that issue to the end. And there can be but one end, albeit that is far off. We who have stood half a world away and watched this cataclysm know what this end must be. We can feel at last strength that fights in France, in England, in Belgium, in all the foes of "kultur." The Lusitania taught as nothing else could have done.—New York Press.

Mrs. Gabligh—John, what is your idea of a heroine?

Her Husband—A heroine, my dear, is a woman who could talk back, but doesn't.

THE STOVE THAT HELPS YOU HURRY

WITH a NEW PERFECTION Oil Cookstove you don't have to wait for the fire to come up. Just scratch a match—the NEW PERFECTION lights instantly, like a gas stove. Your meal is prepared and on the table in no time.

A NEW PERFECTION in your kitchen means cool, comfortable cooking all summer. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 burner sizes. At hardware and department stores everywhere. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us direct.

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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Made in Canada

FERTILE LAND IN THE FAR NORTH OFFERS HOMES FOR MILLIONS

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES ARE YET UNSETTLED

In the Peace River District Alone there are 25,600,000 Acres of Splendid Wheat and Mixed Farming Lands, Most of Which are as yet Unoccupied

Back to the land! For a goodly number of years throughout the length and breadth of Canada editorial writer have been devoting veritable rivers of ink to the sending forth of this message. Bankers, business men, money magnates and all those who realize that a nation's welfare depends upon the farmer, have taken up and reiterated this cry.

Yet, though all of varied Europe, Great Britain, the United States, have sent large bodies of immigrants, in numbers ever increasing year by year, Western Canada still offers for the asking, millions of fertile acres. Of this unoccupied territory one of the greatest stretches is the Peace River District. Within its confines every man, woman and child from battered, beleaguered Belgium might find a home and there each man could own a quantity of land that, compared in area with his former holdings, would seem to him stupendous.

In addition to the demand of back to the land a protest has been raised recently by economists against the prevalence of wheat mining which has long marked the three prairie provinces. The fertile acres on both sides of the Peace, which are as yet scarcely more than surveyed, can fulfil the land demand of hundreds of thousands of men and too, offer a soil that is peculiarly adapted to mixed farming, which the economists want, and which is the greatest and most lasting form of agriculture.

The district of the Peace comprises a tract of forty millions of arable land through which runs the river of that name, a stream as wide as the Mississippi and navigable for some six hundred miles. It enters the plains through the Pouce Coupee Valley on the west and passes out at Fort Vermilion, and with its tributaries effectually drains the entire area.

The outbreak of the European war causing millions of men to forsake their ordinary callings has terribly depleted the number of agricultural laborers upon that continent. And unreaped, burned or rotting crops and unsown fields mark the lands at war. So that Canada, as never before had open to her a collosal market which will accept the produce from every tilled acre of her soil.

With this fact in view the possibilities of the land of the Peace are worthy of examination. For many years wheat with as high an average as forty-five bushels to the acre has been grown in and around Fort Vermilion, some six hundred miles north of the nearest railway. Statistics given to the Alberta government in the year 1908 showed that between forty and forty-five thousand bushels of wheat had been delivered at Fort Vermilion and there ground into flour. At this point the Hudson Bay Company have for the past twenty years operated a flour mill with a capacity of twenty-five barrels a day. It is the most northerly milling plant in the American continent and there is only one other in the entire world that even nearly approaches its location in latitude. This yield of wheat from the north has never been figured in the crop statistics of either of the provincial or of the Dominion governments. The reason for this is that it was grown, milled and consumed north of latitude 58, and therefore does not figure in the supply of wheat from Western Canada.

The reports of the department of agriculture for the province of Alberta during 1913 show an amazing array of figures. The following concrete report is quoted from the crop report of the Hon. Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture for the province. In the land district of Peace River alone there are 40,163 square miles which reduced to acreage would thow 25,600,000 acres and during last season there was under cultivation in aggregate total of only 35,158 acres, less than one-six-hundredth of the area, sown to all kinds of cereal products. The average yield per acre for wheat in this district was 23.86 bushels, for oats, 42.42 bushels, and barley 31.16 bushels.

However, the country is not adapted alone to the growing of grains. Garden vegetables of the finest quality are to be found during the summer months and small fruits, including even strawberries, have been raised less than three hundred miles south of the Arctic circle. At the government experimental station at Fort Vermilion they have grown every kind of vegetable, including asparagus, corn and tomatoes, as well as the hardier kinds. While the corn and tomatoes do not always ripen fully, the superintendent has produced some remarkable specimens and of the other vegetables, whatever have grown and matured, have reached a degree of greater perfection than in countries far to the south.

To one who has never inquired as to the why and wherefore, these statements seem to be a trifle outrageous. That currants and strawberries, those dainty nurtured products of warm climates, should grow in a country where blizzards are supposedly the rule for six months in the year seems to the uniniated, preposterous. If blizzards raged with all the fury of their northern strength, strawberries or even wheat would scarce obtain a chance to grow, but such is not the case. The average mean temperature as compiled by the Dominion government meteorlogical offices at Dunvegan and Fort Chipawyan is 58.4 degrees, which is easily the equal of places situated far to the southward. Then, too, altitude has much to do with plant life and a comparison of altitudes demonstrates some truly astounding facts. Any Dominion government map issued within the last few years places the altitudes of various places in tiny figures beside the name of the town. Lethbridge, Alberta, is 2,982 feet above sea level. Calgary, 3,428 feet. Edmonton 2,188. From thence northward until the height of land is reached the topography of the country has a gradual slope downward until at Peace River Crossing the altitude is only 1,225 and at Fort Vermilion 950. It is a well known botanical fact that altitude has as much influence upon plant life as any other factor in development; and this particularly low altitude, in a measure explains why the farming resources of the Peace River Valley are among the most remarkable in the entire world.

The winters are shorter and while the degrees on the thermometer may register a few lower than in some other places farther to the south, warm Chinook winds from over the Rockies temper the atmosphere wonderfully. Then, too, during the growing season the hours of sunlight are truly remarkable. From two o'clock in the morning until ten p.m. of the same day, there is daylight—bright daylight. Consequently fewer days are needed to ripen growing products and at Fort Vermilion wheat has fully matured in 86 days from the date of planting.

The rainfall during the summer months is also one of the leading factors in vegetation possibilities. The Dominion Meteorlogical records compiled for the last few years show that the annual precipitation at Peace River Crossing averages 17.17 inches. This is remarkably high considering the length of time. From the first of June until the end of July, the two months that growing things require the most rain, the mean precipitation is 3.32 inches, and while the warm bright sun of August shines down to mature the crops old Jupiter Pluvius takes a holiday, working but very little, his average falling away below that of any other month with the exception of April.

Thus with the world at war and the demand to go back to the land being more strenuously repeated every day this fertile tract, larger than the New England States and one-third as large as all of Great Britain and Ireland lies waiting to meet in no small way the demand.—F.J.D., in Family Herald, Montreal.

Germany's Misfortune

Has a Poor Excuse to Offer For All of Her Wrong-Doings

It is Germany's misfortune that its complaints are always put forward in a belated and inopportune way which does not carry the effect of sincerity. When they wished to justify the invasion of Belgium, German officials brought forward a vague tale of French officers crossing Belgian soil in automobiles. To justify bombarding peaceful villages from airships they met plain, authenticated facts with indefinite stories of like acts by the allies. When they wished to use gas they prepared the way with similar vague and improbable stories of the use of gas by the French. When they wished to use submarines they invited the world to sympathize with Germany for being starved, which is now known not to be the case. For all these reasons the German atrocities, now put forward as an answer to the Bryce report on German outrages in Belgium, has less effect than it would have under other circumstances.—Springfield Republican.

Hold Booty of Waterloo

In Vienna there is a carriage which belonged to the great Napoleon. It is under lock and key, having been impounded by the Austrian authorities until its owner, Prince Blucher, pays some thousands of dollars owing in taxes. Prince Blucher is a descendant of the famous Prussian leader who went to Wellington's assistance at Waterloo, and the carriage was part of the booty which fell to his lot after the battle.

Humane Methods

Britain Hesitates to Make Use of Deadly Explosives

For some time past British military authorities have been attacked for not making use of gases against the Germans.

Now it is stated that King George as representative of a race which has ever practised chivalry and mercy, opposes the use of turpinite, whereas Lord Kitchener is said to think the use of it justifiable as the only means to counterbalance Germany's methods of warfare.

Ever since the Germans first began to use asphyxiating gases great pressure has been brought to bear on the war office to combat the enemy with his own weapons, or rather with the far superior explosive invented by the Frenchman, Turpin, in 1913. He declared at that time it would make war impossible, offering it first to the French and later to the English government.

Turpinite is a brownish liquid readily absorbed by cotton, which may be used for charging shells and mines. When it explodes it kills everything living within the radius of a kilometer (five-eighths of a mile).

At the beginning of the war considerable space was given in French and English papers to this explosive, and experiments in France proved beyond a doubt that it possessed all the qualities claimed for it by its inventor.

An entire herd of cattle was killed on the spot in France by the explosion of a single bomb of small calibre.

How It Feels to Face Death

Soldiers' Sensations Before the Advance is Graphically Described

A soldiers' sensations while awaiting the order advance are a supreme nerve test. "The man who has lived through a modern battle has seen hell before his time," is how an officer puts it." Tommy Atkins' part begins two or three days before the "show"—the term he always applies to an engagement. The men's nerves begin to be played upon. The exact "tomorrow" is finally established, and the night before is something to remember. Hastily written letters home mentioning nothing of the preparations for a "push," but letters one and all expressing the devout wish that when the war is over the writers and their loved ones may be reunited at home once more, are as hastily despatched, and those who hitherto have not made the preparation draft out a brief will. Then the march and gay songs.

At last a halt is called. Perhaps the men are hidden in specially prepared trenches, or if that is impossible they take what concealment they can in the open fields and wait patiently for the unforgetable "tomorrow." With the advent of clear morning light the guns open fire spasmodically, "registering" on one or two as yet uncovered spots, so preserving a normal atmosphere for it is hoped to surprise the enemy. Then, at a given moment, when all watches, having been carefully synchronised beforehand, show the appointed hour, all the guns, massed and screened, belch forth their awful missiles.

Suddenly a cessation in the rear of the guns and the soul-shaking detonation. It is the signal for the advance, and the front line goes forward over the trenches, and the supports are moved quickly up. We, in the support, hearing the outburst of rapid Maxim fire, know that the front line is meeting with dogged resistance. Tommy Atkins never expected the attack to be a "walk-over." He knows that the German is a brave soldier, not in the habit of surrendering indiscriminately. But the opposing fire seems not to diminish but to increase, as concealed quick-firing guns now open on the thin advancing lines. Can we be succeeding? Surely we cannot fail? What is happening?

Slowly the support move forward, up the narrow communication trenches, now crowded with the wounded returning, and soon are in the front trench, which presents a ghastly spectacle. The badly wounded lie moaning beside the quiet bodies of the dead, but awaiting patiently the arrival of the gallant and terribly overworked stretcher-bearers. Bayonets are fixed, and each man waits in front of a scaling ladder, ready to obey the signal to advance. At last it comes! "The attack is abandoned! No more troops will be sent forward. Prepare for a possible counter-attack." For the time we are saved—except at any moment the bursting shells may bring death to any one of us. Saved for the time being from attempting the impossible.

Railway Milk Service

Average Milk Can on Cars One Hour — Supervision Must go Further

The problem of milk supply in large cities is one of ever-increasing importance, and as soon as the warm weather begins Montreal has its agitation for better control over production and sale of this vital food product. The natural tendency of many reformers is on all occasions to hit blindly at the railways, but in this question of milk the railways have themselves always readily co-operated in any practical proposal to secure a pure milk supply. In his report on the milk supply of New York City, Commissioner Lederle pays his tribute to the help given by the railways, and in Montreal both the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk have urged a more adequate organization for the protection of milk.

As, however, the average time spent by a milk can in a railway car is just one hour, whereas the time between the milking of the cow and the delivery to the customer may be as much as thirty-six hours, the responsibility and authority of the railway is comparatively small, and it has been found that the inspection and supervision must be carried right to the farm itself where the physicial condition of the cow, the stables, the farm hands, the farm water supply have an important bearing on the bacteriological content of the milk. Moreover, if the milk is not quickly cooled directly after being drawn from the cow, the bacteria increase with enormous rapidity which no amount of careful handling in transit can counteract.

The creameries must also be subjected to close supervision. In 1905, where 500 creameries were inspected the drainage was found to be almost universally defective and the milk inadequately protected against dust and dirt. At the city end, inspection must be more rapid still, for the purest milk may be poisoned by the atmosphere in which it is dispensed at the corner grocery, etc.

New York gets its supply of milk from 44,000 farms outside the city limits and drinks each day 2,500,000 quarts supplied by 350,000 cows which are shipped from 1,100 creameries over 11 railroads, the shortest haul being 50 miles and the longest 425. The milk reaches the city at 15 different terminals, is delivered by 5,500 wagons, and dispersed at 14,000 stores, over 127,000 persons being engaged in its production and distribution. New York City has now 56 milk inspectors, of whom half are assigned to country districts and half to the inspection of stores, wagons and other premises in the city. All milk sold is carefully graded and dated so that in the event of an epidemic the source of infection can be readily detected. It is a criminal offence in New York to sell milk at a temperature above 50 degrees.

Imagination

"Do you know, my dear," asked the young husband, "there's something wrong with the cake. It doesn't taste right."

"That is all your imagination," answered the bride, triumphantly, "for it says in the cook book that it is delicious."

The Increased Wheat Production

Wheat Crop of Western Canada Sufficient to Feed a Population of 34 Millions

It is a notable fact that the wars are more productive of record wheat prices than is famine. Records of wheat prices in England, going back as far as 1640, show that the highest prices prevailed during war periods. This was most noticeable during the period of the Napoleonic wars (1793-1815). In 1812 the average price of wheat in England was $3.65 a bushel, which is the highest recorded in British history, and for fifteen years the average annual price never fell below $1.76. In order to appreciate what these figures meant it must be remembered that the average earning power of the individual a hundred years ago was only a fraction of what it is to day.

The nations now engaged in war are among the greatest wheat producing countries of the world, as is shown by the following statistics giving their production for the year 1913:

Germany	171,077,000 bus.
Austria	59,636,000 bus.
Belgium	15,042,000 bus.
France	322,731,000 bus.
United Kingdom	56,691,000 bus.
Hungary	166,675,000 bus.
Russia	975,790,000 bus.

The production of the British colonies is not included in the above statement, as it will not be reduced by the war, and the grain crop of Japan is omitted for the same reason. Serbia's crop is comparatively small, and is not included. Neither do these totals include the wheat production of Turkey and Italy.

The falling off in production in these countries on account of the war can only be estimated, but if it should be placed at the moderate average of 25 per cent., it will result in a wheat shortage for 1915 of over 40,000,000 bushels.

Throughout Canada a great effort is being made to supply this shortage. Canada could in herself easily supply the entire shortage if enough labor and equipment could be brought to bear, but this is manifestly impossible. According to a Dominion government report there are 320,173,195 acres of arable agricultural lands in Canada not yet occupied, and of the land occupied there are still 73,777,065 acres which have not been brought under cultivation. If this enormous area were under crop, the world would face a surplus instead of a shortage.

But although it is not possible in a single season to bring all the fertile land of Canada under cultivation, wonderful things are being accomplished. Estimates of the increased wheat area in the three great wheat-producing provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—vary from 15 to 40 per cent. No doubt 20 per cent. would be accepted as a conservative general estimate. The area under wheat in these three provinces last year was 9,336,400 acres. An increase of 20 per cent. will mean an additional 1,867,000 acres under wheat in 1915. Wheat crops in these provinces for the last ten years have given an average yield of 19 bushels per acre. If the present crop is merely an average crop, the increase will result in an increased production of 35,473,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat per head is said to be 6¼ bushels, so that Western Canada's extra production this year on the above basis will feed 5,675,000 people. The entire wheat crop of Western Canada will be sufficient to feed a population of approximately 34 millions.

Potash Deposits in Utah

Important Discovery in Utah Means Much to the United States

Extensive deposits of alunite, a potash-bearing mineral, have been discovered near Marysvale, in Southern Utah. They are high up in the Tushar range, outcropping on the crest of a ridge that leads from the main divide at an elevation of approximately 11,100 feet above sea level and extends down to about 9,900 feet, the lower end being 4,000 feet above the railroad at Marysvale.

A recent report of the United States geological survey states that outside of Germany there is no known commercial supply of potash salts. The importation of these salts in round numbers for the three years of 1912, 1913 and 1914, has averaged 635,000,000 pounds in quantity and $11,000,000 in value. These figures, however, represent only a part of the potash salts entering the United States, as they do not include the imports of salts used as fertilizers. The quantity of this class of material imported for consumption in the United States during the same period has averaged about 700,00 tons, valued at $4,300,000 annually. Thus it is apparent that the annual importations of potash salts exceed $15,000,000, all of which has been stopped owing to the British embargo on the German supply of potash. The United States government has sent out men into every state of the Union prospecting for these deposits, and it is reported that potash has been discovered in several other states.

Alfalfa in Alberta

Farmers in the Lethbridge district began cutting their first growth of alfalfa during the beginning of June. Cutting at this early date shows how Alberta suits this class of crop.

Again one can see that with fair weather a fourth cutting is more than a possibility and, at any rate, there will be excellent cover crop a few weeks after the mower has gone over the field for the third time.

Farmers in Southern Alberta are beginning to realize more every day the great prospects this crop holds out for them.

A concert in aid of the fund for something or other had been arranged in the village schoolroom, and all the local "stars" were booked to appear. The favorite soprano, before she appeared to sing, apologized for her cold. Then she started:

"I'll hang my harp on a willow tree—e—ahum—On a willow tree-e-e-e—oh—"

Her voice broke on the high note each time. Then a voice came from the back of the hall:

"Try hanging it on a lower branch, miss!"

HOW GERMANY WAS OUTWITTED IN DESIGNS ON BRITISH NAVAL PLANS

FORCED TO PAY HEAVY PRICE FOR TREACHERY

Long Cherished Ambition of the Kaiser to Secure the Mastery of the Seas, and the Futile Means he Adopted to Accomplish His Worthy Object is now Interesting History

A battle was in progress between Britain and Germany, long before the present war was declared, a battle of wits. One victory was scored in London ten years ago, the results of which are now being seen.

When, with the advent of Lord Fisher to the Admiralty, Great Britain decided on the construction of her first dreadnought, the news caused great excitement at Berlin. The Kaiser had often declared his determination to secure control of the seas, and how could this be done if Britain kept ahead all the time? Orders were given to the chief German spy to secure plans of these new British ships at all costs.

The German Secret Service or spy system was the self-considered finest in the world. Its cleverest agent was set to work in London, and he managed to strike up an acquaintance with a man employed at the Admiralty.

The smart spy was an adept at the game, and employed all his art to improve on his acquaintance, all the time keeping his ulterior motives well hidden. It seems that he led up to the subject by speaking of the disappearance of some other plans, and suggested that the admiralty secrets were too well guarded to be spirited away. The man from the admiralty admitted that the secrets were well guarded, but thought he could get them if he wanted to. "I know a shipbuilding firm that would give £5,000 for those plans," the German spy said. The other hesitated and shook his head. "No-o," he said; "it isn't worth while." The German offered £7,000, £8,000, £10,000, and finally £12,000, but each time he was refused. "I'll give you £15,000," he said at last. "All right," said the other; "if you bring £15,000 in Bank of England notes round to my rooms I'll let you have the plans."

The German agent paid over his £15,000 and received in return a series of plans of the Indomitable, the Inflexible, and the Invincible, those battle cruisers of ours which have already made history. The plans were hurried to Steinhauer, the master spy, who himself took them to his royal master. The German designers rubbed their hands. If this was Britain's best, they would have no trouble in beating it. So they designed a vessel which was to be bigger, faster, and much more powerfully armed. It was to have a speed of 25 knots, a displacement of 15,550 tons, and a main armament of twelve 9.2-inch guns. This vessel was laid down. She was presumed to be the mightiest battleship in the world. As a matter of fact, she was out of date before her keel was completed! Still, the Germans did not know that. They went on building, and in due time the ship was launched. She was christened Bluecher, and cost $6,250,000. This was the ship which was caught on a baby-killing raid and was blasted from stern to stern and sent to the bottom of the sea by Sir David Beatty. The German admiralty, while chuckling to itself at having caught Great Britain napping, had a terrible awakening. They found that they had been tricked. Their cleverest spies had been fooled in the simplest manner. The British admiralty had been cognizant of what was going on all the time, and had deliberately engineered the deal. Those plans upon which the Germans had set so much store were false. The Bleucher was doomed to destruction before she was built. She was designed five years behind her time.

Never has a power been outwitted so neatly! When the dreadnought was launched the Germans discovered that they were building a poor 25-knot boat to beat one of 28-knots, the faster ship having also the heavier armament. The ships that Germany is turning out today are only the equals of those we built in 1911. Since then, the British navy has forged ahead in every way, gaining in size and speed of ships, number and range of guns, etc. The Germans looked to their spy system for salvation. Their spies were themselves spied upon, and the net result is that the navy which was to lower the Union Jack wherever it flew over the ocean, is riding at anchor in the Kiel canal behind booms, chains, mines and every safety device ever invented. Should that navy ever come out, the German sailors will find themselves no better a match for the boys of the Bulldog breed than were the spies who were gulled so easily into parting with $75,000 for plans that were obsolete and useless.

Ancient Marine Insurance

The Earliest Known English Policy Dates Back to 1613

"At the time of the Crusades it was no unusual thing for travellers to insure their lives against capture; and the insurers had to pay whatever ransome might be demanded for their release. Those, however, who were too poor to effect insurances of this description were perforce obliged to depend upon the money placed in the boxes for the reception of 'God's pence.'

"By the end of the sixteenth century insurance companies had been instituted all over the country; vessels were insured for five months when their voyages were to Flanders, Portugal and Norway; for twelve months when the ship sailed to the coasts of Italy, the Azores, Peru, Brazil or the Indies, and notification of loss was received for the former until the end of three months, while six and even as much as twelve months were permitted for the latter. When these stipulated times had elapsed no claim could be admitted, under any circumstances.

"It is also interesting to reflect that assurance policies were paid in England despite the fact that the original transaction had at first been settled on the continent, and naturally what was first settled in England could likewise be discharged upon the continent. From this it would appear that progress had been made in the development of marine insurance companies. The earliest English policy extant dates back to 1613, and was unearthed in the Bodleian Library, Oxford."

Wheat Acreage Increase 22 P.C.

The following is the Canadian Pacific Railway estimate of the year's acreage put into grain in the prairie provinces:

Wheat acreage—1914, 10,530,000 acres; 1915, 12,809,000 acres. Increase wheat acreage, 22 per cent.

Oats acreage—1914, 6,237,000 acres; 1915, 6,693,000 acres. Increase oats acreage, 12 per cent.

Barley acreage—1914, 1,967,000 acres; 1915, 2,224,000 acres. Increase barley acreage, 15 per cent.

Flax acreage—1914, 1,005,000 acres; 1915, 864,000 acres. Decrease flax acreage, 14 per cent.

Total—1914 acreage, 19,739,000; 1915 acreage, 22,860000. Net increase acreage, 16 per cent.

The German people have been ruled for war, as other peoples have been ruled for peace, and they have been so strongly submissive to their false and dangerous rulers, so servile in their obedience to masters plotting against the peace of the world, and so efficiently productive, that when their military chiefs were ready for the conflict and provoked it, they have been able to withstand the fiercest efforts of three nations, each equally great, and combined very much more powerful, but neither separately nor in union anything like as well prepared for war.—New York Times.

A representative of English linen interests, now in Saskatchewan, is quoted as saying that he is ready to buy from the Saskatchewan farmers from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of fibre. It must be pulled and baled into twenty-pound bales. Saskatchewan is the greatest flax growing province or state on the American continent, and many millions of dollars worth of flax fibre have every year been going up in smoke.

Antiseptic Bullets

Carry Narcotics to Deaden Pain and Antiseptics to Heal Wound

A new bullet that carries in its nickel jacket first-aid kits filled with narcotics to deaden pain, and with antiseptics to heal the wound it makes has been invented by Alexander Foster Humphrey of Pittsburg.

The new anaesthetic, antisepetic bullet contains both naroctic and antiseptic drugs. There are enough of the former so that a wound even in a vital part will cause little pain or shock to the nervous system. And while the narcotics are bringing relief to the wounded man the antiseptic preparations are cleasing the torn tissues and checking the flow of blood.

The Humphrey bullet is exceedingly simple in construction. It looks exactly like any bullet at first glance but a closer inspection will reveal two annular grooves pressed into its nickel jacket.

The grooves are where the first aid drugs are stored. The one nearest the tip is for the narcotics and the other for the antiseptics.

The drugs are encased in layers of gelatine, and when the grooves are filled a thin coating of paraffin is spread over the top.

The paraffin coating is melted by the friction of the bullet in the rifling of the projecting weapon, and in its flight through the air, so that the drugs are ready to begin their work of healing as soon as the missile finds its mark.

The small amount of gelatine which is used to hold the drugs in place is entirely harmless, and is quickly absorbed by the blood. The anaesthetic is also absorbed by the system almost instantly, and in a very short time produces nearly complete insensibility to pain. At the same time the antiseptic is checking the hemorrhage and uniting with the blood to soothe and heal the torn flesh.—Tit-Bits.

Restricts Troops' Alcohol

Joffre Appeals to Patriotism of the People to Aid in Every Way to Combat Sale of Alcohol

By a decision signed at the General Headquarters, General Joffre declares that, in the interest of the hygiene and discipline of the troops, the quantity of alcohol, and drinks containing alcohol, will be limited to the daily regulation ration.

It is forbidden to all military men to accept or buy for themselves any additional alcoholic drink. It is equally forbidden to any French shopkeeper to sell to any soldier of any grade alcoholic drinks in the zone of the British army.

This decision is explained by General Joffre himself, in these words:

"The prolonged stationing of troops has brought about an increase in the consumption of alcohol in the localities occupied by them. The result might be pernicious to the men, from a point of view of discipline, as well as health. Military authority, following the lead given by parliament, and relying on the power which a state of siege gives it, is obliged to put an end to this state of affairs.

"This authority appeals to the patriotism of the inhabitants to aid in every way to combat the sale of alcohol. Everyone must understand that everything which contributes to diminish the material strength of our armies in the presence of the enemy constitutes a veritable national crime."

Elves Bros. Store News

This week is of unusual interest to the housekeeper, for the news speaks of special values for the home. New Linoleums for the rooms new window and casement hangings for decorations, and new sateens and cretonnes are what are wanted now.

House Furnishings

New Linoleums, 6ft. wide, per yard, 62½c
New Linoleums, 12ft. wide, per yd., 1.37½
Princess Cloth Hangings, 36in. wide, 45c
Cretonnes, 50 inches wide, per yard 55c.
Art Sateens, 32in. wide, per yard 20c., 25c

Hosiery Department

Penman's ladies fine Lisle Hose 30, 40, 50c
Ladies Lisle Hose, Silk Boot .. 50c
Child's Mercerized Hose, all sizes at 25c
Boy's 'Knockabout' and 'Hercules' at 25c
Men's Fine Cashmere Socks, 3 pairs $1.10

Laces and Embroideries

Excellent stock arranged in sample book. No trouble to pick them out.

Wash Goods

Vestings.. .. .. 20c, 25c, 30c
Dotted Swiss and Figured Organdies 20c
Madapolanes 20c., 25c
White Organdies, 44 inches wide 20c
Dress Ginghams, 30 inches, per yard 15c

Men's Wear

Harvest Shoes .. $3.00 to $4.75
Cotton Socks, per pair .. .. 12 c
Gloves .. .. .. 50c. to $2.25
Gauntlets $1.25, $1.65
Chambray Shirts, special .. $1.00

Fruits

Fresh Preserving Fruits arriving daily. Peaches and Prunes for canning to arrive in two weeks.

Elves Bros
The Store of Good Service

The VULCAN ADVOCATE

CHARLES CLARK, - - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER, - Managing Editor

Published Every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION:—$1.50 per year; Foreign countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

WEEDS AND CUT WORMS

When Mr. McCaig was in Vulcan recently speaking on behalf of the consolidated school idea, one of his points was that the better school system would afford the children a higher grade of education, and he urged that all schools in the country districts should have agricultural courses. In illustration of this point, Mr. Caig produced four different samples of noxious weeds that he had plucked in the Vulcan district and remarked that it would be for the betterment of the district if every boy was taught to pull a bad weed when he saw one.

It certainly would, but while we are speaking of educating the rising generation to this and other public duties let us not forget that in various parts of our district noxious weeds are flourishing to-day and because people are either too ignorant or too indolent to attend to them. Even this year more than one good promising crop has had to be ploughed up on account of the weeds that were growing in its midst, and this will be an annual occurrence as long as the essential duty of nipping the growth in the bud is neglected. A man owes a clean field to himself and to his neighbors, and there is nothing more disheartening than for a careful farmer who keeps his weeds under, to have across the fence a quarter whose owner pays no attention to the matter; the seeds from the one travel into the other and the good work of the former is wasted. Co-operative effort is what is required and a general move ought to be made to keep the pest as far under as possible with a view to the total extermination. The "miller" worm, the parent of the cut worm, is also busy at this time. It lays its eggs on the ploughed land, selecting such as has weeds whereon it may feed, stinkweed being the favorite. So it is apparent how absolutely necessary it is to keep a clean farm. It is part of the insurance of a crop.

TWELVE MONTHS WAR

This week the Empire will have been at war for twelve months, and the retrospect is interesting to all who have followed the campaign from the beginning. The lapse of a year finds the Allied forces still plodding away at the problem before them as undaunted as they were during the first few weeks of the outbreak of hostilities. The practical stalemate that has virtually set in on the western area of the fighting has, to many critics, been assuming a pessimistic atmosphere, but on the contrary, it is in itself a sign of strength almost unlooked for in the armies that are guarding the way to the Kaiser's longed for prize, Calais. During the time that the Emperor's armies have been set on getting to the coast they have left no method untried that they thought would have gained them their end, and the world has from time to time been shocked at the means whereby the road has been threatened. The use of gases by the enemy was in itself a policy with which no civilized nation could hold itself to countenance. But before it the French and the British Empire stood fast as a wall. Terrorizing has had no effect and Germany seems to have thrown this, her trump card ever since she forced her murderous way across Belgium, just where it would do her more harm than good and by the affair of the Lusitania she has outraged neutral feeling in the United States.

Against this warfare the Entente Allies have stood firm, their moral fresh as it was the day they entered the fray and their confidence of victory as strong as the cause that urges them on is just. Victory is theirs sooner or later, and although we may pass another year of warfare as we have the last, for no one can say when the war will end, that anniversary will find us as confident of victory and as willing to pay the price as ever we were.

FIELDS OF GRAIN

Although the hail storms have taken rather more than their usual toll from this district this year, many fine fields of grain being laid out to the earth, the crop ought still to be far above the average if the weather, which at the moment promises well, will pick up and give the very necessary warmth and sunshine.

In every part of the district there are some magnificent stands of grain, most of it looking as well and fine as grain ever could. Standing well up and straight it presents a sight that is one of the glories of the province and the promise it gives requires only the right kind of weather to bring it to fulfilment. The grain is well headed out by now and in a few weeks time the harvest will have commenced.

HONORING CANADA

The recent honors that have been conferred upon Sir Robert Borden during his visit to London have been marked by a cordiality and an enthusiasm that were fitting to a representative of this great Dominion that has done so much for the Empire in the war. The honor of Canada rests upon the shoulders of the premier, who, as the highest representative of the Dominion in England, has been signally honored. Eminent statesmen and men of letters have gathered together and in their treatment of the premier have endeavored to voice their sentiment regarding the Dominion he represents.

And great as the occasion may be, none is more aware of the fact that his country is being honored through him than Sir Robert. In his speech at the Guildhall he said:

"I am deeply conscious of the high honor conferred upon me, but I am equally conscious it is not so much a tribute to me as to the great Dominion which I have the honor to represent in this great testing time of our manhood."

The brave men that Canada has sent to the war have made the world ring with their deeds of heroism and gallantry, and it is fitting that the country from whence they came should receive her first honoring through her premier.

Machine Guns

I can talk as fast as five-and-twenty file,
Despite my quaint and captivating stutter;
I can check a German massed attack in style
With the thousand little telling things I utter.
I'm a tricky little party, I admit,
And my mechanism takes a bit of knowing;
Though I wouldn't tell a cram, and I have been known to jam,
You should hear me when I once get fairly going!
The Boches early tumble to my worth
In keeping all intruders at a distance;
When their legions started out to claim the earth
They were keen upon obtaining my assistance.
The British thought me useful in the night,
Or a handy little adjunct in surprises,
But to-day the fact is known I can more than hold my own
On any old occasion that arises.

—Touchstone.

Timothy Seed Situation

Present and prospective high prices for hay is having the natural effect in reducing the areas that may be left to Timothy seed. Reports from the United States also indicate reduced areas left to this seed crop. Two-thirds of our supply is usually imported from the United States, where it is grown on land ranging in value from $75.00 to $150.00 per acre. This seed come rather badly hulled, but is particularly free from weed seeds.

The prospects this year are considerably higher prices for Timothy seed. Canadian farmers are advised to bear this situation in mind and arrange to leave for seed particularly clean pieces of Timothy.

Seed Branch,
Ottawa.

For Information Regarding VULCAN & DISTRICT —WRITE THE— SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF TRADE VULCAN, ALBERTA

QUEEN CAFE
Meals at all hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks
VULCAN ALBERTA.

R. W. GLOVER
Teacher of Piano
Vulcan

M. H. KAHLER,
Watchmaker and Jeweller
OPTICIAN
EYES TESTED FREE
VULCAN, ALTA.

P. W. L. CLARK
Barrister
Solicitor, and Notary Public
Loans Arranged
Bk. of Hamilton Blgs., Vulcan

: Dentistry :
DR. C. H. NELSON
DENTIST
Removed from Bank of Hamilton, to next to Drs. Carson & Galbraith

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway
Owner of Horses branded ENG on Left Shoulder.

Royal Cafe
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
ICE CREAM
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
JANG LING, PROPRIETOR

B. C. RESTAURANT
ICE CREAM
Meals Served at all Hours.
Ice Cream, Cigars, Tobaccos, Soft Drinks, Candies, Fruit
VULCAN, ALTA.

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	1.18
" " No. 2	1.15
" " No. 3	1.12
" " No. 4	1.09
" " No. 5	1.06
" " No. 6	1.03
" " Feed	.84
Rejected No. 1	1.00
" No. 2	.97
" No. 3	.92
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.45
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.43
" No. 1 Feed	.41
" No. 2 Feed	.39
Barley, No. 3	.50
" No. 4	.44
Feed	.38
Flax No. 1, N. W	1.25
" No. 2, C. W	1.22
" No 3, C.W	1.05
Rye	.68
Eggs	.15
Butter	.15
Spring Chicken	.14
Fowl	.08
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	.7
Dressed Hogs	9½
Potatoes	.75

ESTRAY

MARE—Strayed to J. Dorschs' farm S.E. of 20-16-24. One bay mare, aged 6 years, weight 1350, no brand, four black feet, a little wire cut in each leg, white spot on face. George Todd, Brand Reader, Vulcan. Jly21t3

GELDING—One dark grey gelding at present on S. W. 32-16-25, Perry Kenny's brand on left thigh, white spot on face. 2 years of age. George Todd, Brandreader, Vulcan.

WANTED

TO BUY OR HIRE, a cook caboose. Also wanted to contract with farmer to supply a camp with first class loose prairie hay in the Vulcan neighborhood for cash. Apply T. Ing, care of Advocate Office, Vulcan Alberta. Jy14tf

SITUATION as cook on a threshing outfit wanted by an experienced man. Can supply good references if necessary. Apply P.O. Box 51, Cayley, Alberta.

WORK—Young Canadian woman, experienced cook and housekeeper, desires a position in town or country. Address B. Mc. D., Y. W. C. A. Calgary, Alta. T

LOST

SILVER BELT PIN—Lost in Vulcan on Sunday, July 25th, a silver belt pin, set with agate. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to the Advocate office, Vulcan, Alberta. A4tf

BOYNE S.D. No. 1778 CALL FOR TENDERS

Tenders wanted for the painting of the Boyne School House 24 x 32 x 12, two coats on the front, outside; and the outbuildings one coat, 8 x 10 x 6, and 4 x 6 x 6½. The trustees reserve the right to accept or reject the lowest or any tenders

Specifications may be seen at the Advocate Office, Vulcan. Jly28t2

BLACKSMITHING

D. McPHERSON & Co., have opened a Blacksmith Shop at KIRCALDY.

All work promptly executed.

Plow Shares, $2.25 for 12 inch, $2.50 for 14 inch, $2.75 for 16 inch, $3.00 for 18 inch.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. G. L. Johanson's two youngest daughters have had to go to the Central Hospital, Calgary, during the past week on account of a malady for which operation will be necessary.

THE VULCAN BAKERY
BEST BREAD DAILY
CATERING
F. SMART - - - VULCAN

R. K. B. KNOWLES, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
Vulcan, Alta.
Phones 44 and 45

DR. G. M. CARSON
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
VULCAN ALBERTA
P.O. Box 39, Phone 18.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

G M. CARSON, W. M.
A. J. FLOOD, SECRETARY.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.

Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

E. G. MCPHERSON, NOBLE GRAND
R. L, ELVES SECRETARY.

The Churches

Presbyterian

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; P. H. Irving, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs. D. K.Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

FOR SALE

One Portable J. I. Case 15 Horse Power Engine and 32 inch American Abel Separator ready to run. $1000. Terms arranged

E. M. Hollester,
Vulcan, Alberta.

Jy14tf

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

Should Advertise Estrays

Fred Magee, secretary-treasurer of the Municipality of Carbon, and Joe Hazlett, a councillor of that town, were each fined $100 and costs Tuesday at Drumheller by Superintendent Horrigan, R. N. W. M. P., who made a special trip to try the cases. The two men were convicted of neglecting to advertise estray horses found on their places.—Three Hills Review.

On July 28th at the Vulcan barracks before W. A. Schenck, J. Storrier appeared to answer to the charge of having been drunk and disorderly. The accused pleaded guilty, and his worship offered him the choice between $1 fine and $4.50 costs or thirty days. The accused chose the fine and costs.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Paid up - - $3,000,000
Surplus - - - - - - $3,750,000

INDEPENDENCE
A Bank Account makes a man independent of hard times or temporary reverses. Start as most successful men have done, with small regular deposits in the Savings Department.

VULCAN BRANCH
A. M. TRAIL, MANAGER

Bank of Hamilton
ESTABLISHED 1872

...NOTICE OF... JUDICIAL : SALE : OF : FARM ...LANDS...

Pursuant to the Order made in the action of Associated Mortgage Investors vs. William Edward Dwigans et al., the South East Quarter of Section 30 in Township 17, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, Alberta, will be sold by public auction at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Saturday, the 28th day of August, A.D. 1915 at or near the Post Office of Vulcan, Alberta.

The property consists of 160 acres, more or less, situate about half a mile from the Post Office and Railway Station of Ensign. The vendor is informed that on the property are the following improvements:—a house 14 x 24 with lean-to 6 x 12, shingled. A barn 16 x 32, shingled, with lean-to 7 x 14 and a further lean-to 14 x 14. A granary 14 x 20, shingled. The property is said to be fenced, and the fence and buildings are in fair repair. The soil is light loam with clay subsoil, and about 110 acres are under cultivation.

The property will be sold subject to a Reserve Bid fixed by the Court, and subject to reservations and conditions contained in the original grant from the Crown or appearing upon the existing Certificate of Title.

The purchaser will pay 15 per cent. of the purchase price on the day of the sale, 15 per cent. within 90 days thereafter without interest, and the balance in three equal instalments in 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. In all other respects the conditions approved by a Judge or the Master in Chambers will apply.

Further particulars may be obtained from Lent, Jones, Mackay & Mann, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the vendor.

Dated at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 14th day of July A.D. 1915.

LAURENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

A car of mixed chop and corn received July 23. Place your orders early. Terwilliger elevator. July28tf

Harvesting has commenced in the Pincher Creek district.

The machine gun fund goes merrily along. Every dollar added is a dollar nearer putting the Kaiser on the retreat. Are you helpto do this? Men are giving their lives for you in the trenches, won't you do your little bit?

News of ten barrels of oil being brought out of the Northwest Pacific well last week, was good news to many in this district. What is more, there is every promise of its developing into a flowing well in the near future. From all accounts the oil obtained was of a better quality than any found so far.

Calgary will raise another Battallion which will be called the 82nd Batallion. Captain Lowry recently returned from the front, will likely be in command.

The hail storm last week to the south-east of High River hit a new trail and visited a section of country that has been immune from hail. The strip covered does not appear to be large, but almost every acre was under cultivation. Messrs. R. D. Bower, D. C. McDonald, H. J. Gardiner, D. J. Bell, F. F. Butler and others suffered rather heavily, but it has not discouraged them by any means. Unfortunately these men did not carry insurance as they thought the district was immune from hail. The present is a very trying time with the farmers and we hope that no further storms will take place before harvesting.

Heavy Hail at Glenview

This district was visited about 10 p. m. last Thursday by the most severe hail storm it has ever experienced.

The storm started at Cayley and seemed to go in spots, striking Blackie it trailed northeast, hailing some crops almost entirely. It struck in the Laycraft neighborhood doing considerable damage, and from there to the Glenview district. It travelled most peculiarly, some fields being knocked flat, while just across the fence grain would be hardly touched. Most of the gardens are almost entirely ruined.

Those who were unfortunate enough not to have their windows covered with screen had nearly all of their south windows broken out. In some places it blew glass, hail and rain clear across the room.

The storm here was almost five miles wide, and very bad in spots.

So far as has been learned there has been no loss of stock, although the lightning was very severe. One man, Mr. Anderson, had 300 acres of wheat almost entirely headed out, and as fine a field, in one piece, as there is around here; of that about 200 acres is ruined. Others suffered in like manner, and a great many not having insurance will feel the loss very much.

This is the second hail storm within two weeks. They could not be called hailstones, being chunks of ice, some as large as hens' eggs.

Mr. Anderson had one come through a window, and it measured 5½ inches in circumference.

This district has been feeling exceptionally proud of its crop, but everything is a sorry sight now.

Harvest Help

It has been estimated that the harvesting of this season's crop will call for 36,000 additional farm hands. If this estimate is at all near the mark there appears to be a danger of a serious shortage of labor. It is therefore of the utmost importance that farmers should lose no time in an endeavor to make arrangements for the needed assistance.

We understand that the immigration department have already appointed agents throughout the country to receive applications for harvest hands.

Mr. W. D. Allan is spending his vacation in High River and district.

In the issue of July 2nd the Daily Sketch, a pictorial magazine, published in London, England, contains a photograph of Captain T. J. Crean, V.C., R.A.M.A., who has further distinguished himself by being mentioned in Sir John French's latest dispatch for further acts of gallantry and devotion to duty. Dr. Crean is a brother of Lieut. Frank Crean, a well known citizen of High River.

Watch for the Vulcan Stampede on Wednesday, August 11th.

A Land of Plenty

Mr. A. E. Chudleigh, who left the High River district in 1909, and homesteaded and pre-empted at a point adjacent to the town of Foremost, was a visitor here last week and went out west to see some of his former neighbors at Longview. Crop conditions are splendid and barring unforseen circumstances, the farmers in that district will reap the heaviest crop in the history of the country. Foremost is at the end of steel and will be a very busy burg this coming fall and winter, as it is tributary to 140,000 acres of crop, a conservative estimate compiled by the C. P. R.

Mr. Chudleigh says there are many former High River citizens living out there and all are apparently happy and contented. John Little has a very large livery barn in Foremost and is doing an enormous business.

Ike and Bill Arnold from Longview are farming on a large scale and will have a great crop. Dan Wilson, Billy Gundry, Billy Ovens and Tom Calhoun are also among the number of lucky men who stayed with the game and are now about to commence the cutting of a bumper crop. Mr. Chudleigh and sons have 425 acres in crop, composed of wheat, oats, barley and flax, which will yield about as follows, wheat, 30 bushels per acre; oats, 80. barley, 50 and flax 20 bnshels to the acre. While last year was distressing, owing to the drouth, this year every farmer at Foremost is an optimist, and well they may be, for never before has the grain crop looked so promising as at the present time.

An interesting point referred to by Mr. Chudleigh is the appointment of a municipal doctor for that municipality. The doctor is paid a salary of $5000 a year and his duties are to answer all calls within his jurisdiction and charge a small fee specified by the municipal council. This innovation has proven very satisfactory, particularly to those settlers residing a considerable distance from the town. With the prospect of a good crop there is talk of introducing the government telephone system. The question of water has been a great problem until this year, when several flowing were were produced at different points.

The United Oil Company, a very promising outfit, are drilling for oil near Foremost and the promoters are hopeful of striking a flow of that precious fluid before long. Natural gas is obtained at an easy depth and this gas is being used to operate the drillers in boring operations.

Matters of Military Interest

The American steamship Leelanaw, from Archangel, July 8, for Belfast, with a cargo of flax, was sunk on Sunday last by a German submarine off the northwest coast of Scotland. The crew were all saved. This is the fourth time Germany has clearly shown an utter disregard for the United States and it looks as if they desire to embroil our neighbors in the present war at any cost.

It appears from a photo-postcard printed in Germany that the Huns are not remorseful over the loss of life on the Lusitania. It shows Admiral von Tirpitz and the German flag, with a cut of the Lusitania torpedoed and sunk. They are gloating over what they term their great victory.

Sir Robert Borden has returned safely to London, after spending some strenuous days behind and on the battle front in France. He spent considerable time in the Canadian trenches and was the honored guest of General French and the President of France.

Italy has issued a call to 1885 Reservists. They are making splendid progress in their fight against Austria and are steadily gaining ground.

Theodore Roosevelt in a speech at San Francisco on Friday night last, when asked to comment on the note of President Wilson to Germany, referred to his Syracuse speeeh in which he said: "This represents not merely piracy, but piracy on a vaster scale of murder than any old-time pirate ever practiced. This is the warfare which destroyed Louvain and Dinant, and hundreds of men, women and children in Belgium. It seems inconceivable that we can refrain from taking action in this matter, for we owe it not only to humanity, but to our national self-respect."

The Kaiser is said to have stated that after the capture of Warsaw he will arrange for a peace settlement. He can take it from us that peace will only be arranged after the allies have taken possession of Germany.

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All summer goods are now greatly reduced in prices for this week end. Men's and Children's Straw Hats, Muslin Neckwear, Ladies Light Underwear, Wash Goods, Muslin Dresses, Muslin and Lawn Waists.

Small-Ware Department

Pearl Buttons, 3 dozen for	25c
Hair Nets, 6 for	25c
Hose Suspenders	15c, 25c
Carlton Safety Pins, per card	5c
Hair Pins, extra strong, 2 for	5c

Hosiery Department

Ladies Plain Black and Tan Cotton Hose	15c, 20c, 25c
Ladies Black Lisle with Silk Boot	35c
Ladies Double Tops Silk Lisle Hose	35c
Children's 2-1 Ribbed Cotton Hose	15c
Children's Black Cashmere Hose	25c to 35c

Staple Department

Linen Toweling	$0 15
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72 in. Cotton Sheeting	35c, 45
60 in. Bleach Damask	60
5-8 Damask Napkin, per doz	1 50

Grocery Department

10 cases Oranges, per doz. 25c, 2 doz.	45c
3 lb. Tartan Tomatoes	15c
3 lb. Tartan Pumpkins	15c
Bananas, per dozen	30c
Corn, per can	15c

Mens' Furnishings

Men's Suspenders, special	$0 35
The Tiger Suspenders	60
Men's Balbriggan Suit	80
Men's Summer Cloth Caps	50
Men's Overalls and Pants	1 35

Wash Goods Department

39 inch Apron Gingham	15c
Fancy and Plain Crepe	15c
Fancy Printed Wash Crepe	20c
Printed Dress Muslin	20c
Blue and White Shirting (Special)	17c

Neckwear Department

White Muslin Collars, trimmed lace	25c
Black and White Muslin Collars	25c
Lace Sets with black and green	60c
White Muslin Collars, trimmed lace	50c
Vale and Torchon Lace, per doz	25c

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The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER XXIV.

Marions Double

Geoffrey was lying perdu among the gorse on the cliff uplands. He had a field-glass and a rook rifle by his side, for he was waiting for a rabbit. Also, he had stolen out here to think over the many matters that puzzled him.

He was slightly puzzled and, on the whole, not altogether well pleased. Why had his uncle and the mysterious Tchigorsky taken him so far into their confidence and then failed him at the critical moment? He was prepared to take his share of the danger; indeed he had already done so and had proved his steel.

And was not Marion equally mysterious? True, he might have got more out of her, but had refrained from motives of delicacy. Perhaps, after all, his elders knew best. A word slipped, a suspicious glance, might spoil everything.

Then Geoffrey looked up suddenly. Some two hundred yards away he saw a rabbit lopping along in his direction. At the same instant two figures came along the cliff. They were ladies and the sight of them astonished Geoffrey, for it was not usual to see anything more modern than a shepherd or a dog at this wild spot.

The figures paused. They were picked out clear against the sky line as Geoffrey lay there. He recognized one of them. Surely the tall lady, with the easy, swinging carriage and supple grace, could be none other than Mrs. May.

Geoffrey arranged his glasses. They were powerful binoculars and through them he could see Mrs. May's features quite plainly. He looked through them again long and earnestly. And her companion was Marion!

Just for an instant Geoffrey doubted the evidence of his senses. He wiped the glasses with his handkerchief and looked through them long and earnestly. No doubt could any longer be entertained.

It was Marion—Marion who had declared that she had never spoken to the woman—Marion, who hated the sight of her. And here she was, walking along with Mrs. May as if they were something more than friends.

Yes, it was Marion beyond a doubt. She had discarded her white dress for one of blue; her sailor hat was replaced by a red tam-o'-shanter. All the same, it was not possible to mistake the graceful figure. Even without the glasses Geoffrey would have been prepared to swear to her.

He lay low under the bushes. The two were coming in his direction. Geoffrey did not want to listen, but something forced him there, some power he could not resist. Nearer and nearer they came, until Geoffrey could hear Mrs. May's voice.

"That is impossible, my dear Zazel," she said. "But you are safe."

"I am not so sure of that," was the reply. "And I'm only a pawn in the game."

It was Marion's voice; the same, yet not the same. It was a hoarse, strained voice, like the voice of a man who smokes to excess. Certainly Geoffrey was not prepared to swear to those as the tones of Marion.

"Absurd, Zazel. Of course you know that we are all in it together. And look at the glorious reward when our task is over. We must succeed ultimately, there is no doubt about that in spite of Tchigorsky. It is only a question of time. Am I to believe that you are not going to be true to your oath?"

"I shall not forget my oath. Can the leopard change his spots? But I am getting so tired of it all. I should like to end it in one swoop. If you can do that—"

"I have just shown you how it is possible."

"There is sense in that suggestion. And it is so artistic. It would be quoted in the scientific papers and various ingenious theories would be put forth. But some might escape."

"One, or two perhaps at the outside. Let them. Nobody could suspect us over that. And I have the bees safely in my possession."

Geoffrey heard no more. The figures passed by him and then repassed in the direction whence they came.

No sooner were they out of sight than Geoffrey rose to his feet. He felt that he must ascertain at once whether that girl was Marion or not. The face was hers, the figure hers, but that voice—never!

He would find out, he would know, he would—

Then he paused. He came over the knoll of the irregular cliff and there strolling towards him in her white dress and straw hat was Marion. She was gathering gorse and did not see him until he was close upon her. The pause gave Geoffrey time to recover from his absolute amazement.

So that creature had not been Marion after all. A deep sigh of thankfulness rose to his lips. The sense of relief was almost painful.

By the time that Geoffrey became conscious of his suspicions falling away from him one by one; ineded he was feeling somewhat ashamed of himself. To doubt Marion on any ground was ridiculous; to doubt the evidence of his own senses was more absurd still. Thank God he had met Marion.

All the same there were things to tell Ralph Ravenspur. He, at any rate, must know all that had been heard that morning. Ralph was seated in his room with his everlasting pipe in his mouth, much as if he had not moved since breakfast.

"I have news for you, uncle," Geoffrey said as he entered the room.

"Of course you have, my boy. I knew that directly I heard your step on the stair. I hope you have stumbled on something of importance."

"Well, that is for you to say. I saw Mrs. May. She came quite close to me on the cliffs. She had a companion. When I looked through my glasses I saw it was Marion."

Ralph did not start. He merely smiled.

"Not our Marion," he said. "Not our dear little girl."

"Of course not. Singular that you should have our love of and faith in Marion when you have never seen her. I had my glasses and I could have sworn it was Marion. Then they came close enough for me to hear them speak, and I knew that I was mistaken. It was not Marion's voice. Besides, I met the real Marion a few minutes later dressed in her white dress and hat."

"So that is settled. What did the other girl wear?"

"A loose blue dress. A serge, I should say."

"And her hat?"

"A Scottish thing—what they call a tam-o'-shanter."

"So that acquits our Marion. She couldn't be in two places at once; she couldn't even wear two dresses at the same time. And our Marion's voice is the music of the sphere—the sweetest in the whole world. But the face was the same."

"The likeness was paralyzing. What do you take it, uncle?"

Ralph smiled drily.

"I make a good deal of it," he replied. "Let us not jump to conclusions, however. Did you hear anything they were saying?"

"Of course I did. Mrs. May was urging her companion to do something. She was pointing out how rich the reward would be. It was something, I fancy, that had a deal to do with us."

"I shouldn't be surprised," Ralph said grimly. "Go on."

"Something artistic that would be commented on in the scientific papers, a thing that would not lead to suspicion."

"Yes, yes. Did you manage to get a clue to what it was?"

"I'm afraid not. Mrs. May made one remark that was an enigma to me. She said that she had the bees safely in her possession."

A queer sound came from Ralph's lips; his face glared with a strange light.

"You have done well," he said. "Oh, you have done well indeed."

And for the time not another word would he utter.

CHAPTER XXV.

Geoffrey Is Puzzled

It was a long time before Ralph Ravenspur spoke again. He remained so quiet that Geoffrey began to imagine thatt his existence had been forgotten. He ventured to lay a hand on his uncle's knee.

The latter started like one who sleeps uneasily under the weight of a haunting fear.

"Oh, of course," he said. "I had forgotten you; I had forgotten everything. And yet you brought me news of the greatest importance."

"Indeed, uncle. What was it?"

"That you shall know speedily. The danger had not occurred to me for the moment. And yet all the time it has been under my nose."

"Still, you might easily be forgiven for not seeing—"

"Seeing has nothing to do with it. And there is nothing the matter with my hearing. The danger has been humming in my ears for days and I never heard it. Now it is roaring like Niagara. But, please God, we shall avert the danger."

"You might take me into your confidence, in this matter, uncle."

"That I shall before a day has passed, but not for the moment. We are face to face now with the most dangerous crisis that has yet occurred. The enemy can strike us down one by one, and nobody shall dream that there is anything beyond a series of painful deaths. Failure of the heart's action the doctors would call it. That is all."

At that moment Tchigorsky returned to the room. No longer was he in the disguise of an Indian. Perhaps he had donned it to surprise Geoffrey; perhaps he was just discarding the disguise after putting it to some practical use. To him Ralph repeated all that Geoffrey had said.

He followed with the most rapt and most careful attention.

"Danger, indeed," he said gravely, "the danger that moves unseen on the air, and strikes from out of nothingness. I prophesied something like this, Ralph."

"Ay, my friend," Ralph replied, "you did. But not quite the same way."

"Because I did not know that fortune had placed the medium so close at hand. Where are the bees?"

(To be Continued)

Profits on the Farm

Before farming as a business or profession can be considered successful in the highest and best sense, the profits arising from production and distribution of farm products must be shared by the household. Good breeds of livestock and the most approved and up-to-date labor-saving farm implements are a necessity on the farm. Likewise up-to-date, sanitary and drudgery-saving conveniences are as appropriate for the home as this machinery is for the farm. The wife and children must not be neglected. The home is, after all, the thing most desirable. The goal of the successful farmer should be the home that satisfies, the home that is restful, delightful, enjoyable—a home such as the children are loath to quit, when they arrive at maturity, but ambitious to prepare another one like it, for themselves on some other farm.—Dr. J. H. Worst.

We wish to believe that there are good Germans as well as bad; honorable British citizens as well as enemies of the human race. And every reasonable Englishman is fully aware that, confronted by a foe so brutal and remorseless, the only right method of reprisals is not to seek for private vengeance, but to crush, with the aid of a united manhood, a European power dead to every impulse of mercy and morality and truth.—London Daily Telegraph.

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Deeds that Stirred the British Empire

The Glorious Stand of the Canadians at Ypres

(By the Canadian Record Officer)

The recent fighting in Flanders, in which the Canadians played so glorious a part, cannot, of course, be described with precision of military detail until time has made possible the co-ordination of relevant diaries, and the piecing together in a narrative both lucid and exact of much which, so near the event, is confused and blurred. But it is considered right that those mourning in Canada today for husbands, sons or brothers who have given their lives for the empire should have, with as little reserve as military considerations allow, the rare and precious consolation which, in the agony of bereavement, the record of the valor of their dead must bring.

And, indeed, the mourning in Canada will be very widely spread, for the battle which raged for so many days in the neighborhood of Ypres was bloody, even as men appraise battles in this callous and life engulfing war. But as long as brave deeds retain the power to fire the blood of Anglo-Saxons, the stand made by the Canadians in those desperate days will be told by fathers to their sons, for in the military records of Canada this defence will shine as brightly as, in the records of British army, the stubborn valor with which Sir James Macdonnel and the Guards beat back from Hougoumont the Division of Foy and the Army Corps of Reille.

The Canadians have wrested from the trenches, over the bodies of the dead and maimed, the right to stand side by side with the suberb troops who, in the first battle of Ypres, broke and drove before them the flower of the Prussian Guards.

Looked at from any point, the performance would be remarkable. It is amazing to soldiers, when the genesis and composition of the Canadian Division are considered. It contained, no doubt, a sprinkling of South African veterans, but it consisted in the main of men who were admirable raw material, but who at the outbreak of war were neither disciplined nor trained, as men count discipline and training in these days of scientific warfare.

It was, it is true, commanded by a distinguished English general. Its staff was supplemented, without being replaced, by some brilliant British staff officers. But in its higher and regimental commands were to be found lawyers, college professors, business men, and real estate agents, ready with cool self-confidence to do battle against an organization in which the study of military science is the exclusive pursuit of laborious lives. With what devotion, with a valour how desperate, with resourcefulness how cool and how fruitful, the amateur soldiers of Canada confronted overwhelming odds may, perhaps, be made clear even by a narrative so incomplete as the present.

The salient of Ypres has become familiar to all students of the campaign in Flanders. Like all salients, it was, and was known to be, a source of weakness to the forces holding it, but the reasons which have led to its retention are apparent, and need not be explained.

On April 22 the Canadian Division held a line of, roughly, 5,000 yards, extending in a northwesterly direction from the Ypres—Roulers railway to the Ypres—Poelcapelle road, and connecting at its terminus with the French troops. The division consisted of three infantry brigades, in addition to the artillery brigades. Of the infantry brigades the first was in reserve, the second was on the right, and the third established contact with the allies at the point indicated above.

The day was a peaceful one, warm and sunny, and except that the previous day had witnessed a further bombardment of the stricken town of Ypres, everything seemed quiet in front of the Canadian line. At five o'clock in the afternoon a plan, carefully prepared, was put into execution against our French allies on the left. Asphyxiating gas of great intensity was projected into their trenches, probably by means of force pumps and pipes laid out under the parapets.

The fumes, aided by a favorable wind, floated backwards, poisoning and disabling over an extended area those who fell under their effect. The result was that the French were compelled to give ground for a considerable distance. The glory which the French army has won in this war would make it impertinent to labor the compelling nature of the poisonous discharges under which the trenches were lost. The French did, as every one knew they would do, all that stout soldiers could do, and the Canadian Division, officers and men, look forward to many occasions in the future in which they will stand side by side with the brave armies of France.

The immediate consequences of this enforced withdrawal were, of course, extremely grave. The 3rd Brigade of the Canadian Division was without any left, or, in other words, its left was in the air.

It became imperatively necessary greatly to extend the Canadian lines to the left rear. It was not, of course, practicable to move the 1st Brigade from reserve at a moment's notice, and the line, extended from 5,000 to 9,000 yards, was naturally not the line that had been held by the allies at five o'clock, and a gap still existed on its left.

It became necessary for Brigadier-General Turner, commanding the 3rd Brigade, to throw back his left flank southward to protect his rear. In the course of the confusion which followed on the readjustments of position, the enemy, who had advanced rapidly after his initial successes, took four British 4.7 guns in a small wood to the west of the village of St. Julien, two miles in the rear of the original French trenches.

The story of the second battle of Ypres is the story of how the Canadian Division, enormously outnumbered—for they had in front of them at least four divisions, supported by immensely heavy artillery—with a gap still existing, though reduced, in their lines, and with dispositions made hurriedly under the stimulus of critical danger, fought through the day, and through the night, and then through another day and night; fought under their officers still, as happened to so many, those perished gloriously, and then fought from the impulsion of sheer valour because they came from fighting stock.

The enemy, of course, was aware—whether fully or not may perhaps be doubted—of the advantage his breach in the line had given him, and immediately began to push a formidable series of attacks on the whole of the newly-formed Canadian salient. If it is possible to distinguish when the attack was everywhere so fierce, it developed with particular intensity at this moment on the apex of the newly formed line, running in the direction of St. Julien.

It has already been stated that four British guns were taken in a wood comparatively early in the evening of April 22. In the course of that night, and under the heaviest machine gun fire, this wood was assaulted by the Canadian Scottish, 16th Battalion of the 3rd Brigade, and the 10th Battalion of the 2nd Brigade, which was intercepted for this purpose on its way to a reserve trench. The battalions were respectively commander by Lieut.-Colonel Leckie and Lieut.-Colonel Boyle, and after a most fierce struggle in the light of a misty moon, they took the position at the point of the bayonet.

At midnight the 2nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Watson, and the Toronto Regiment Queen's Own, 3rd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Rennie, both of the 1st Brigade, brought up much needed reinforcements, and though not actually engaged in the assault, were in reserve. All through the following days and nights these battalions shared the fortunes and misfortunes of the 3rd Brigade.

An officer who took part in the attack describes how the men about him fell under the fire of the machine guns, which, in his phrase, played upon them "like a watering pot." He added quite simply, "I wrote my own life off." But the line never wavered.

When one man fell another took his place, and with a final shout the survivors of the two battalions flung themselves into the wood. The German garrison was completely demoralized, and the impetuous advance of the Canadians did not cease until they reached the far side of the wood and entrenched themselves there in the position so dearly gained. They had, however, the disappointment of finding that the guns had been destroyed by the enemy, and later in the same night a most formidable concentration of artillery fire, sweeping the wood as a tropical storm sweeps the leaves from a forest, made it impossible for them to hold the position for which they had sacrificed so much.

The fighting continued without intermission all through the night and to those who observed the indications that the attack was being pushed with ever-growing strength, it hardly seemed possible that the Canadians, fighting in positions so difficult to defend, and so little the subject of deliberate choice, could maintain their resistance for any long period. At 6 a.m. on Friday, it became apparent that the left was becoming more and more involved, and a powerful German attempt to outflank it developed rapidly. The consequences, if it had been broken or outflanked, need not be insisted upon. They were not merely local.

It was therefore decided, form able as the attempt undoubtedly was, to try to give relief by a counter-attack upon the first line of German trenches, now far, far advanced from those originally occupied by the French. This was carried out by the Ontario 1st and 4th Battalions of the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Mercer, acting in combination with a British brigade, which had been hurried to the front. It is safe to say that the youngest private in the ranks, as he set his teeth for the advance, knew the task in front of him, and the youngest subaltern knew all that rested on its success. It did not seem that any human being could live in the shower of shot and shell which began to play upon the advancing troops.

They suffered terrible casualties. For a short time every other man seemed to fall, but the attack was pressed ever closer and closer. The 4th Canadian Battalion at one moment came under a particularly withering fire. For a moment—not more—it wavered. Its most gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Burchill, carrying, after an old fashion, a light cane, coolly and cheerfully rallied his men, and at the very moment when his example had infected them, fell dead at the head of his battalion. With a hoarse cry of anger they sprang forward (for, indeed, they loved him) as if to avenge his death.

The astonishing attack which followed, pushed home in the face of direct frontal fire, made in broad daylight, by battalions whose names should live for ever in the memories of soldiers, was carried to the first line of the German trenches. After a hand-to-hand struggle, the last German who resisted was bayoneted, and the trench was won.

The measure of this success may be taken when it is pointed out that this trench represented in the German advance the apex in the breach which the enemy had made in the original line of the allies, and that it was two and a half miles south of that line. This charge, made by men who looked death indifferently in the face—for no man who took part in it could think that he was likely to live—saved, and that was much, the Canadian left. But it did more.

Up to the point where the assailants conquered or died, it secured and maintained during the most critical moment of all the integrity of the allied line. For the trench was not only taken, it was held thereafter against all comers, and in the teeth of every conceivable projectile, until the night of Sunday, April 25, when all that remained of the war-broken but victorious battalions was relieved by fresh troops.

It is necessary now to return to the fortunes of the 3rd Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Turner, which, as we have seen, at five o'clock, on Thursday was holding the Canadian left, and after their first attack assumed the defence of the new Canadian salient, at the same time sparing all the men it could to form an extemporized line between the wood and St. Julien. The Brigade was also, at the first moment of the German offensive, made the object of an attack by the discharge of poisonous gas. The discharge was followed by two enemy assaults.

Although the fumes were extremely poisonous, they were not, perhaps, having regard to the wind, so disabling as on the French lines (which ran almost east to west) and the Brigade though affected by the fumes, stoutly beat back the two German assaults. Encouraged by this success, it rose to the supreme effort required by the assault on the wood, which has already been described. At 4 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd, a fresh emission of gas was made both on the 2nd Brigade, which held the line running northeast, and on the 3rd Brigade, which, as has been fully explained, had continued the line up to the pivotal point, as defined above, and had there spread down in a southeasterly direction.

(To be Continued)

Small Nations Hit Hard by the War

San Marino, Monaco and the Isle of Man Are Affected by Loss of Their Tourist Traffic

When San Marino, with its thirty-two square miles of territory in Northern Italy, declared war on Austria-Hungary and assured the King of Italy that its thirty-nine officers and 950 soldiers desired nothing better than to march to Vienna in the van of a victorious Italian army, public attention was drawn to the fact that many small peoples have been cast into the present European maelstrom. Here and there about the map of Europe these petty countries may be seen if one looks very hard, but despite their size many of them have glorious traditions and histories and can point with pride to some records which the large powers might well envy. Among the more interesting of these independent and semi-independent territories are Luxemburg, Monaco, Lichtenstein, the Isle of Man, the Isle of Herm and the smallest of republics, San Marino.

Each of them has sent men to war; all of them have suffered. Inhabitants of the Isle of Man, for instance, are reported to be in a state bordering on starvation, because the tourist traffic on which they have lived has been stopped, while Monte Carlo and its vicinity is said to resemble a large hospital, the wonderful hotels and pleasure palaces being filled with wounded soldiers. Luxemburg was the first to know the terrors of war, for the German soldiers swarmed into the little grand duchy at the outbreak of hostilities.

San Marino has a population of about nine thousand five hundred people, and the entry of the tiny republic into the war is in reality of great assistance to Italy, despite the smallness of its army. Had San Marino declared its neutrality it would have afforded a haven for Austrian aeroplanes, which, having flown over Italian territory could have alighted in the republic and claimed immunity from capture. Curiously enough, San Marino, it is said, has been in a state of war with Austria for almost half a century, or since the Italians and Austrians in 1866 fought with each other. The republic at that time declared war, and when peace was concluded failed to ratify it, it is said, and the matter was entirely overlooked by all concerned. According to tradition, the republic was founded by St. Marinus during the persecutions under Diocletian, while his companion, St. Leo, founded the village of that name.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, southeast of Belgium, felt the iron heel of the German invader at the outbreak of the present war. The army of the Grand Duke consists of 150 gentlemen volunteers, while the council consists of fifteen members. The government, however, is almost entirely in the hands of the Grand Duke, who must introduce all bills into the chamber of deputies, which is elective and consists of forty-eight members.

In connection with Germany's invasion it is interesting to note that Prussian troops had not been in the grand duchy since 1872. By modifications of the treaty of Vienna the garrisoning of the fortress of Luxemburg had passed into Prussian hands, an arrangement which lasted until 1867. The treaty of London, signed May 11, 1867, declared that the Prussian garrison must be withdrawn and the fortress dismantled. That was done in 1872. At the same time the great powers guaranteed the neutrality of the grand duchy, and, although a member of the German Zollverein, Luxemburg formed a sovereign and independent state. The grand duchy had no opportunity to declare neutrality in the present war, it was said.

With the exception of San Marino and Monaco, the smallest independent state in Europe is Lichtenstein. The little principality lies south of Lake Constance and extends along the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Swiss territory. It covers about sixty-one square miles and has a population of 9,477 people. A recent report from Switzerland stated that the reigning prince had declared the neutrality of his country, which brought down upon him the wrath of Emperor Francis Joseph, who, it is said, threatened dire consequences to the little principality unless it should cast its influence for Austria-Hungary. Compulsory military service in the principality was abolished in 1868, the army until then having been ninety-one strong.

Monaco, in Southern France, is the smallest of the sovereign principalities of Europe. It has an area of about eight square miles. The population is more than 15,000. The Prince is an absolute ruler, and there is no parliament. He is advised by a small council of state, the members of which he appoints himself. The mayor and other municipal authorities are also appointed by the Prince, a governor-general presiding over the general administration of affairs. The little principality passed under French protection in 1860. As a result of the war and the absence of tourists the gayeties of Monte Carlo have been greatly curtailed. Scores of the able bodied citizens have joined the French colors and now are at the front.

The Isle of Herm is one of the Channel group near Guernsey, and in 1889 it was leased to a German corporation. The company later leased it to Prince von Bleucher, a descendant of the famous Waterloo general. When war was declared between Germany and Great Britain Mr. Reginald McKenna, then home secretary, sent a force of men to take possession of the small island. They found a large wireless plant had been erected on it.

Made-in-Canada

High-Grade Canadian Goods at a Right Price Is the Best Advertising

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has spent about $29,000 on its "Made-in-Canada" advertising campaign. It sought also to raise from its members $150,000 to continue the campaign, to make it wider and more permanent. The subscriptions received from the membership of about 3,000 totalled $29,433, an average contribution of less than $10 per member. It was plain to those who heard at the manufacturers' convention at Toronto the report of the committee in charge of the "Made-in-Canada" movement, and the discussion following the report, that the support for the campaign has come from comparatively few members. Mr. Harry Cockshutt, who proposed a formal resolution approving the continuance of the scheme, was in favor of such a course, but was not in favor of a few members bearing the financial burden. From that utterance, it would seem that the rank and file of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are not in sympathy with this movement, to the extent of making stout contributions or financial sacrifices on its behalf. The Monetary Times is inclined to agree with the position of the rank and file. A "Made-in-Canada" advertising and educational campaign, to be of any permanent service, must be a permanent campaign. If the people are to be kept posted, they must be posted daily. A permanent campaign would cost a great deal of money and the results would not justify the expenditure. The way to educate Canadian people to buy Canadian-made goods, is to make goods in Canada at the right price and quality in competition with goods made elsewhere. Patriotism does lead the housewife to buy an inferior article made in her own country, and sold at a high price, when an article of better quality, lower price and made elsewhere, can be purchased. Canadian manufacturers are able to make the right quality. They are able to quote the proper price. They need no such bolstering as the "Made-in-Canada" advertising campaign.—Monetary Times.

Notwithstanding the considerable imports of American apples, Canada has within her own borders an ample production of apples to meet all demands. According to the census of 1911, there were in Canada 14,830,492 apples trees, of which about 60 per cent. only were in bearing. The average production is about 5,000,000 barrels per year, equal to 15,000,000 boxes. Canada exports about 1,250,000 barrels per year. The capital invested in the orchard industry of the Dominion in 1910 was estimated by W. W. Moore, chief of the markets division, department of agriculture, Ottawa, at $127,000,000.

One afternoon an old darkey who had just buried his fourth wife was out in the yard raking up the leaves when his parson came along and said to him:

"Well, how are you getting along, Samuel?"

"O, I'se gettin' along tolerable well, tolerable well, but I feel jus' as though I was in the hands of an all-wise and unscrupulous Providence."

Buy Frost & Wood Binders

For Long Service---Light Draft and Good Work. See the Cockshutt Agent

HOME STUDY
Arts Courses only.
SUMMER SCHOOL
JULY and AUGUST
QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON, ONTARIO
ARTS EDUCATION MEDICINE
SCHOOL OF MINING
MINING
CHEMICAL MECHANICAL
CIVIL ELECTRICAL
ENGINEERING
GEO. Y. CHOWN, Registrar

MOTHERS!
Don't fail to procure
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Your Children While Teething
It soothes the Child, Softens the Gums, Allays the Pain, Dispels Wind Colic, and is the Best Remedy for Infantile Diarrhoea.
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE

Letters About Pensions

How to Direct Correspondence to Get Prompt Attention

The militia department advises that all correspondence with the department in connection with pensions should be sent directly to the president of the pension board, militia headquarters, Ottawa, thus facilitating prompt attention and answers. Hundreds of letters are arriving every day in connection with claims for pensions, and as most of these letters are sent without any specific departmental address, the time of the minister and deputy minister and their clerks is unnecessarily taken up in sorting out the pension correspondence.

It may be noted also that the flood of correspondence in connection with desired information regarding soldiers at the front is also imposing immense burdens on the officials, and the total correspondence of the department has increased by several thousand letters per day.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured
by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Woman's Share in the War

When the war is over and the British people go back to the things that are of their own household, they will probably realize that while men fought nobly on the battlefield, women worked no less nobly at home. And with this realization will doubtless come an awakening to the idea that women who do their share of the work of a country might also be trusted with a share in its government.—Vancouver World.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

GAS NO NEW GERMAN IDEA

Canadian Finds Reservoirs Marked 1914 and Respirators With the Date of 1911

"A letter received in Loanhead, Midlothian, by friends of a corporal serving in the Canadian contingent, states that his company, on capturing one of the enemy's trenches, found eight reservoirs of poisonous gas marked 1914, and also respirators dated 1911.

"The discovery would seem to indicate that the plan of using poisonous gas was no new thing with the German army, as has been generally understood to be the case.

The first recorded case of extensive use by the Germans of gas against the foe was north of Ypres on April 23, when the French lines were driven back two or three miles after a cloud of gas was wafted into their trenches from the German front.

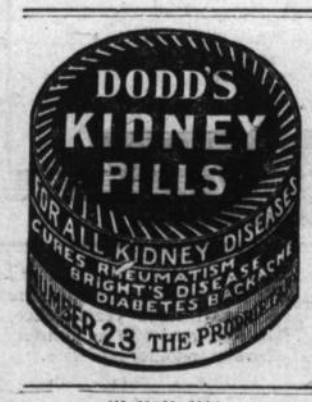
An amusing story is going the round of the Tyne shipyards at present concerning the recent visit of the king, accompanied by Earl Kitchener, to certain local works. The royal party was in the drawing office of a celebrated firm recently, when the door opened somewhat noisily, and a youth entered, apparently in ignorance of the presence of the visitors. "You are not one of the draughtsmen, are you?" inquired his lordship of the new-comer. "No, sir, I am the office boy," was the reply, given with such an air of self-importance that the habitually stern face of K. of K. relaxed. Turning to the king, the war lord gravely exclaimed, "Your majesty, the office boy."

Mistress—Well, I'm sorry you want to leave me, Mary. But what's your reason?

Mary hung her head, but said nothing.

Mistress—Something private?

Mary (suddenly)—No, mum; please mum, he's a lance-corporal.



Indicator for Submarine

Will Enable Them to Tell Their Location Without Coming to Surface

Hudson Maxim has invented a position indicator for submarines which is cheaper and much better than those now in use in the various navies. This instrument will enable a submarine to find her own position under water and will do away with the dangerous necessity of going to the surface for that purpose. Mr. Maxim has applied for a patent on the device. He said:

"There was an instance at the beginning of the war where a German submarine, caught in a bay by a British flotilla, was unable to find the way out of the harbor without rising to the surface. As soon as she appeared above the water she was attacked and destroyed. My device would enable a submarine commander so caught to locate the mouth of the bay with accuracy and slip out under his enemies.

"These devices cost only $1,000 to instal in a submarine, whereas the position indicator at present in use costs $17,000."

THE DAWN OF YOUNG WOMANHOOD

Girls upon the threshold of womanhood often drift into a decline in spite of all care and attention. Even strong and lively girls become weak, depressed, irritable and listless. It is the dawn of womanhood—a crisis in the life of every girl—and prompt measures should be taken to keep the blood pure and rich with the red tint of health. If the body is not in a healthy condition at this critical stage grave disorders may result, and future life become a burden. Deadly consumption often follows this crisis in the lives of young women. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved thousands of young girls from what might have been life-long invalidism or early death. They are a blood builder of unequalled merit, strengthening weak nerves and producing a liberal supply of rich, red blood, which every girl needs to sustain her strength.

Over and over again Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved their value to women and girls whose health was failing. Miss Jennie Gereau, St. Jerome, Que., says: "At the age of eighteen my health was completely shattered; I was suffering from anaemia with all its attendant evils. The trouble forced me to leave school. I suffered from headaches, was tired and breathless at the least exertion. I had no appetite and my face and lips were literally bloodless. A good friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and thanks to this great medicine I am again enjoying good health, with a good appetite, good color and a spirit of energy."

Every anaemic girl can be made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Case for Organization

From Winnipeg comes the statement that those on whom the responsibility rests of securing enough men for harvest time are worrying as to where they are to come from. After all that we have heard about unemployment this comes as a surprise. The whole trouble is that our economic activities lack organization in the worst kind of way. In the old land the government and the people are beginning to realize how much they may learn with profit from Germany in this respect. The military forces opposed to us would never have been able to accomplish so much if they had not been backed up as they are by a superb industrial organization, which is o time of immense stress has accomplished wonders. There is no getting away from this. And what has proved so great an advantage in time of war must do so in time of peace.—Edmonton Journal.

Awful Asthma Attacks.—Is there a member of your family who is in the power of this distressing trouble? No service you can render him will equal the bringing to his attention of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This remarkable remedy rests its reputation upon what it has done for others. It has a truly wonderful record, covering years and years of success in almost every part of this continent, and even beyond the seas.

The Secret of the Swiss

There is no Swiss race. There is no Swiss language. The people of Switzerland are German, French or Italian in race and language. But in patriotism they are all Swiss.

Of the twenty-two cantons fifteen are German, five are French and two are Italian. Incidentally it may be mentioned that twelve of the cantons are strongly Protestant and ten strongly Catholic. Yet there is absolute national unity. Switzerland stands solidly and harmoniously for Switzerland. The German Swiss of Schaffhausen are not for Germany; the French Swiss of Geneva are not for France; the Italian Swiss of Ticino are not for Italy; and this in spite of the fact that these outlying cantons are almost surrounded by Germany, France and Italy respectively. Racial ties and ties of language may be strong, but the ties of patriotism are much stronger.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

It is said that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been negotiating for a very extensive settlement of time-expired soldiers on Canadian farm lands at the end of the war, settlement to be carried on by the C.P.R. colonization department.

The C.P.R. holds extensive lands, especially in Alberta, which require settlers, and such an arrangement would be an admirable one for Canada, Great Britain and the Empire.

May Look to Canada For Flax

The spinning and linen industry in England has in the past secured its raw material from Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary, and now that conditions are such as to render a further commerce in this line impossible, the mill owners are now looking to this country to supply them with the fibre.

EATS DIRT GILLETT'S LYE CLEANS DISINFECTS

Efficiency and Economics

Economic Advancement Should be Abreast of Advancement in Productive Power

Industrial experiments and investigations by Canadian universities are to be promoted by the Dominion government, according to announcements from Ottawa. Governmental inability to use or open opportunities for the great volume of human efficiency now involuntarily idle or partly so has not lessened the impulse toward improving or increasing efficiency. This may be because the quest for efficiency offends nobody, while every effort toward any economic reform that would open opportunities for efficiency must adversely affect established interests. There is here a plausible explanation of advances in chemistry, in metallurgy, in electrical engineering, in structural designs, in labor-saving machinery, and in the mechanical departments of every field of industry, contrasting with abject failure in the simple economic problem of involuntary idleness. Investigators in the physical sciences work with a single eye to discovery and the application of all acquired knowledge to the service of humanity. In the field of economics the student is held back and discouraged by a multitude of restraints. He might find flaws in even the sources of the income of the educational institution in which he is working. Beneficiaries promoting investigation might be disconcerted by discoveries or conclusions. Individual and class antagonisms would be encountered.

The application of remedies might be objectionable to the influential. This seems to be an almost inevitable obstacle. The problems to be solved are not of production. All the power and influence are in the hands of those who gain, or think they gain, by existing defects. The influences against reform must in consequence, from a momentary point of view, be the strongest. Tolstoi expressed the sentiment of the situation when he said he belonged to the class that was sitting on the worker and crushing him to the earth, willing to give him charity, aid, and counsel, and to assist him in every way except by getting off him. Economic reform, if real and tangible, must begin by forcing Tolstoi's class to dismount, and in that necessity every country faces an obstacle so far immovable. The consequence is that contemporaneous with advances in efficiency that multiply productive power and create wealth as if by magic, there is the mysterious spectacle of involuntary idleness and an inability to allow productive capacity to be exercised. There is abundant room for efforts toward bringing economic advancement abreast of advancements in productive power.—Toronto Globe.

C. P. R. Service in Russia

Through Freight Service From the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway

The traffic arrangement by which the C.P.R. will represent the Russian government in providing for through freight services from the Dominion to Russia by the Trans-Siberian Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet, which is an auxiliary of the railway, is an amplification of the connection with the Trans-Siberian Railway, which is a state-owned system. The Company has offices in Moscow and Petrograd in which it does business, the only railway on this continent to have such offices in Russia. If it would seem strange that the Company should do business in either city, it need only be mentioned that the C.P.R. is the only railway in America which is a member of the Round the World Conference of which the executive of the Trans-Siberian Railway is a chief element. The Canadian Pacific, in its round-the-world tours, uses, of course, the Trans-Siberian Railway line which the average Russian always calls the "Transcontinental" line—this being the notion the system conveys to his mind. On this line there are three types of engine—the wood, oil and coal using engine. The wood engine is a special type, which is not built at all on this continent, but it serves the purpose in the physical circumstances on the system, which is differentiated in several ways from those on this continent.

The fifth anniversary of King George's accession, recalls the fact that few of our monarchs have escaped a serious war during the early years of their reign. Britain was at war with Spain within four years of George I.'s accession; George II., thanks to Walpole, had twelve years' peace before he also was involved in a European conflict; George III. found his country already at war with France on his coming to the throne; Queen Victoria, though at peace in Europen for seventeen years after her accession, was committed to a serious war in Afghanistan in the second years of her reign; and when Edward VII. succeeded, the Boer war was still at its height.

Mrs. Parvenu—John, that Mrs. Kavler, who was just here, said she had been having a bad attack of ongwee. What's that?

Parvenu—Something catchin', perhaps. Why don't you look it up in the dictionary?

Mrs. P.—I did. I went through all the O's, but can't find no such word.

She—Why do you refuse Ethel's hand to Mr. Nocoyne? Don't you want your daughter married off?

He—Yes; what I am trying to avoid is having a son-in-law married on.

BLACK LEG
LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials.
10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00
50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00
Use any injector, but Cutter's best.
The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only.
Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct.
THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Medicinal Plants

Large List of Plants, Which Can be Grown in Canada, and Command a Good Price

To describe, or even to give a list of the five hundred varieties of plants that come under the head of medicinal as given in a more than ordinarily interesting bulletin by Assistant Dominion Botanist, J. Adams, M.A., would take up an exceptional amount of space. Mr. Adams entitles his publication, "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." It is Bulletin No. 23, second series, of the Experimental Farms, and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Director Grisdale of the Dominion Experimental Farms, makes a correct estimate when he says, "Such information as is contained in this publication should be of value to many of our farmers." Dominion Botanist Gussow explains that the bulletin owes its preparation to the numerous inquiries received from time to time relating to the cultivation of plants possessed of certain medicinal or health-restoring properties. Mr. Adams, who was formerly lecturer on Botany and Vegetable Materia Medica at Dublin, Ireland, suggests that no farmer runs any risk by devoting a small plot of about an acre to drug culture as an experiment for a few years. But for anybody to go headlong into the business as a speculation would be unwise.

After dealing with soil, climate, cultivation, collection, drying, imports and exports, and explaining the terms used, Mr. Adams gives prominence, with faithful illustrations in outline, to the medicinal plants in demand. These briefly are:

American White Hellebore or Indian Poke, flowers May and June, poisonous, occurs in swamps and wet woods from New Brunswick to British Columbia; price 8c to 10c per pound.

Hop, flowers July and August, ripe September and October, occurs in thickets and on river banks from Nova Scotia to Manitoba; cultivated in Ontario and British Columbia; 25c to 55c a pound.

Golden Seal, flowers in April, ripe in July or August, native in woods of Ontario, must be cultivated; $5.45 to $5.75 per pound.

White Mustard, flowers all summer, occurs in fields and waste places; 8c per pound.

Black Mustard, occurs in fields and waste places; 10c per pound.

Senaca Snakeroot or Mountain Flax, flowers May or June, grows in rocky woods from New Brunswick to Alberta; 40c to $1.15 per pound.

Sacred Bark or Bearberry, occurs in moist situations in the mountains of British Columbia; 8c to 10c per pound.

American Ginseng, collected about September, occurs in woods in Quebec and Ontario; $5 per pound.

Caraway, flowers May to July, occurs on waste ground in Eastern Canada; 6c to 9c per pound.

Peppermint, flowers July to September, occurs in wet ground from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 9c to 16c per pound.

Spearmint, grows in wet grounds from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 7c to 20c per pound.

Mr. Adams, in addition to giving description and exact illustrations, in every case quotes the market price. Following the plants in leading demand, he comes to those used in moderate or small quantities, such as Irish Moss, Ergot, Male Fern, White Pine, Hemlock, Balsam Fir, Juniper and so on. These occupy 24 pages, two to five to a page, and then we have foreign medicinal plants which might grow in Canada. A list of 54 publications and a comprehensive index add to the instructiveness and interest of an exceedingly valuable bulletin.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Writes Down Telephone Talk

The Telescribe Records Conversations Over the Phone

If Edison's new invention would put a stop to the foolish and prolonged conversation indulged in by some women on the telephone it will prove welcome to many who are pestered with the girl or woman with too much time on her hands and no consideration for busy people. This latest invention is a device by which telephonic conversations are automatically recorded. It is a small instrument which may rest on a desk and is called the telescribe. While the telephone is being used this instrument, started by the pressing of a button, is recording the conversation on a wax cylinder. A needle attached to a delicate diaphragm at the end of a receiver inscribes the vibrations upon a wax cylinder, is sent to a typist and is run off like any other phonograph record, the typist transcribing the conversation on a sheet of paper. This may be kept for reference. If the speaker's voice is desired to be preserved the wax record may be kept. Mr. Edison says that the instrument could be attached to any telephone and that it would record conversations with the speakers even 3,000 miles apart. In business houses the telescribe is expected to be of much value. When a person called for is out of his office the person calling him may speak his message and it will be recorded on the wax cylinder so he may read it when he returns. It will be valuable to newspaper reporters who obtain interviews or statements by 'phone, and to the persons interviewed, and it is expected to be of great service in court cases, where in the past it has been almost impossible to use telephone messages as evidence.

"I don't think I'll go to school today, mother."

"Why, Eddie; I thought you liked to go to school."

"I do, mother; but, you see, some of the boys in my class are not so far advanced as I am, and I thought it would be nice if I stayed away and gave them a chance to catch up."

Encouraging Prospects

Rector (to yokel who is about to get married)—But, Peter, can you really afford to keep a wife?

Peter—Well, zur, I can almost afford to keep myself, and it's a poor woman that can't help a bit.

Soldiers' Plea for Shells

Glasgow Workmen Visit Firing Line and See Need For More Munitions

"We have returned from the front determined to do our best and to persuade our fellow workmen to do their best to turn out munitions at top speed," is the message a party of skilled craftsmen have brought back after a visit to the British forces in Flanders, where every opportunity was afforded them to see the war in all its stages.

The result apparently has justified the unique experiment undertaken by a large firm engaged in the production of ammunition in Glasgow, which found that its output was falling considerably short of the capacity of the plant. The firm, convinced that its employees were not giving their best services, obtained permission from the government to send eight of its men to France to see for themselves the conditions under which the British army is fighting.

According to the men's report, hundreds of soldiers and officers interviewed by them in the trenches and elsewhere pleaded, without exception, for more shells.

"They now return as war missionary workers," said a member of the firm, "and I am satisfied that the result will be a great increase in our output."

The Poor Man's Friend.—Put up in small bottles that are easily portable and sold for a very small sum, Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses more power in concentrated form than one hundred times the quantity of many unguents. Its cheapness and the varied uses to which it can be put make it the poor man's friend. No dealer's stock is complete without it.

Carson's Clever Retort

Sir Edward Carson, the leader of the Ulster Covenanters and the attorney-general in the new Coalition cabinet, is usually very serious in demeanor, but he is a master in the art of making witty and telling retorts.

Sir Edward who is an eminent lawyer, during one case in which he appeared had more than one passage at arms with the judge. His lordship finally between attention to a discrepancy between the evidence given by two of Sir Edward's principal witnesses, one of whom was a carpenter and the other a tavernkeeper.

"That's so, my lord," instantly retorted Sir Edward. "Yet another case of difference between the bench and the bar."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Lime in Agriculture

One of the principal functions of the Chemical Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms is to attempt the solution of problems connected with the maintenance and upbuilding of soil fertility.

Among the many valuable results so far obtained in these investigations is the demonstration of the vital part played by lime in the increase of a soil's productiveness.

The subject is treated in an interesting and practical way in Bulletin No. 80 of the Experimental Farms' regular series, by the Experimental Chemist, Dr. Frank T. Shutt, who discusses it under the following heads:

The nature of lime and limestone.

The agricultural functions of lime and its compounds.

Comparative values of lime compounds.

The application of lime compounds.

The use and missue of lime.

Those interested may obtain a copy of this bulletin by applying to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Living up to it

Browne—Whatever became of Digg? You remember he took a Ph.D. in Greek poetry.

Gray—He's scanning meters for a gas company.

The Wretchedness of Constipation
Can quickly be overcome by
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.
Genuine must bear Signature
Brent Good

BUY
MATCHES
As you would any other household commodity—with an eye to full value.
When you buy EDDY'S Matches you receive a generously filled box of Sure, Safe Lights.
Ask For
EDDY'S
Silent Parlor Matches

Two Thousand Acres Cleared by Aliens

Four Thousand More Set Aside—Part is Being Cropped This Year

The 2,000 odd alien enemies interned in the big concentration camps at Kapuskasing and Spirit Lake, in Northern Ontario and Quebec, have already cleared about 1,000 acres of good arable land at each camp, and the government has now set aside another 2,000 acres at each point for further clearing. Part of the land is being cropped this year. By next year it is expected there will be a considerable settlement in these districts, and as a result of the war two new towns will spring up along the National Transcontinental.

Reports from the camps show that the prisoners of war are, on the whole, well satisfied with their conditions, and many of them have indicated their intention of taking up land in the neighborhood and remaining there as permanent settlers after the war ceases.

"Good youth, may I assume that you are vending newspapers?" inquired the stranger who was trying to act like a native of Boston.

"In sooth, I am, sir."

"And may one acquire a copy for the usual consideration?"

"Ay, verily."

So the transaction was concluded.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Newark woman wouldn't come out of a burning building because she couldn't find her stockings. The firemen, though, had plenty of hose, so she was rescued.—Guelph Mercury.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
A most durable oil for binders, separators, disc plows and farm machines of all kinds. It is heavy bodied, yet free running; takes up the play and saves wear. Not affected by weather.
Standard Gas Engine Oil, an absolutely reliable lubricant for all types of internal combustion engines—either gasoline or oil burning.
Capitol Cylinder Oil, manufactured especially for the lubrication of steam tractor and stationary steam engines.
Thresher Hard Oil, a high grade cup grease for use on separators and other farm machinery.
Eldorado Castor Oil, a heavy oil for farm machinery, especially adapted for loose-fitting and worn bearings.
Ask for our lubricants in steel barrels equipped with faucets—the clean, economical method of handling oils on the farm.
Branch Stations Throughout the Dominion
THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY Limited
Made in Canada

Insurance

Lowest Rates

NOTE OR CASH SETTLEMENT

WE RECOMMEND

The Canada Security Assurance Co.

FOR HAIL

The Farmers Western Mutual

FOR FIRE

CALL AND TALK IT OVER

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Flood & Whicher

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

Reduced Fares and Good Train Service to the

...Saskatoon Exhibition...

AUGUST 3rd - AUGUST 6th 1915

ONE WAY FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

From all points in Alberta and Saskatchewan

GOING DATES: August 2nd to August 5th
FINAL RETURN LIMIT: August 9th 1915

Further information from any Ticket Agent, or

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary.

The... Vulcan Advocate

For the rest of the year 1915 we will offer this paper for the small sum of

50 Cents

Show this to your non-subscribing friends and get them to become regular subscribers to our paper.

Subscribe Now

Subscribe for The Vulcan Advocate then read the advertisements, and patronize the loyal merchants.

Picnic and Prizes

EDITOR, THE ADVOCATE,

Dear Sir:—The word picnic usually suggests at least two other words beginning with "p"; one is pies and the other is prizes. Pies may be a modern invention but the custom of giving prizes to the swiftest runners, the highest jumpers, the strongest wrestlers, etc., at the national or neighborhood games goes at least as far back as 776 B.C., when the Greek youth Caroebus won the foot race in the first of that wonderful series of Olympiads or national contests which extended in an unbroken succession through more than a thousand years of the history of Greece.

The superiority of the Greeks over other peoples of their times is ascribed in no small degree to the influence of these national games. That such contests may still help to develope strength and skill, agility and grace, few will question; but I often wonder why, in modern holiday tournaments, all the prizes are awarded for feats of physical skill.

The Greeks were as far superior to their neighbors intellectually as physically, and their amazing achievements in architecture, sculpture, music and poetry were due to the stimulus of competition in these lines, also at their great contests. Sculptors, poets, orators and musicians vied with each other, as well as the competitors in foot and chariot races, and the interest in their success on the part of the vast throng of spectators, was no less intense.

Why should we not employ the same stimulus of competition now-a-days to produce mental as well as physical development? Is a high kicker worth more to a community than a high thinker? Is a fleet foot more desirable than a quick brain? Is skill in handling shooting irons more praiseworthy than skill in handling sentences? Which do we need more, soldiers or statesmen? Which is mightier, the pen or the sword, the power of arms or of eloquence?

In this region there seems to be no lack of interest in bucking and racing contests, wherever held. Prize money is readily subscribed and crowds gather to cheer the contestants. What response would meet the announcement of an oratorical and musical contest? Could a fund be raised for prizes that would compare at all favorably with those offered for a bucking contest? If not, why not?

May we, Mr. Editor, hear some opinions on this subject through the Advocate? One more question: In the old Greek games the victor was crowned with a simple wreath of olive twigs. His name, his father's name, his birthplace were proclaimed by a herald. This was his reward, more covetted, more prized than a golden cup or a big bank cheque. To-day there is apparently little incentive to compete in any sort of a contest unless a substantial cash prize or its equivalent, is in sight. Which is the better system? Is there any difference in the effect upon the contestants whether the reward is in gold or glory?

MRS. TERBORGH.

Reid Hill News

Mr. William Myers is building a new barn and remodelling his house.

Coming from school the other day Merly McKay was thrown from her horse and hurt rather badly. She is at present under the care of Dr. Carson.

Mr. Tompson, the minister at the Marshall school, will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday, August 8th, after which he will leave for the front.

Crops are looking fine in the Reid Hill district and farmers are wearing the smile that won't come off, although drier weather is what is wanted.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wooters on July 21st—a daughter.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. John Henry Smith is convalescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Cooper have returned home after a week's holiday in Banff.

Berrywater Picnic

The Berrywater picnic on July 23rd was a great success dispite the rather inclement weather, quite a large crowd turning up to have a good time. Although the morning was fine, rain fell in the afternoon but not sufficiently to deter the promoters from putting the whole of the program through. The program was a long one, including, sports, races, steer riding and bucking.

The results in the races, steer riding and bucking were as follows:

Free for all, Adair; relay race, Adair; pony race, L. Douglass; boys horse race, J. McRuinney; lemon race, 1st S. Taylor, 2nd W. McMullen; stake race, 1st A. R. Bond, 2nd S. Taylor; the bucking contest was won by J. Ryan, with Ed. Ellison second; J. Ryan put up a splendid ride on the first horse he rode but as the saddle came off, he was given another mount.

In the steer riding J. Ryan was again successful in getting first with Jos. Marshall second, Ed. Ellison third and Ed. Armey fourth, the last named rider being thrown owing to the surcingle breaking.

Shoe Repairs

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Rexall Orderlies are free from harsh drugs and are the nicest laxative for children. Sold only by D. C. Jones, The Rexall Store, 10c., 25c. & 50c. boxes.

FOR SALE—Gravel and plaster sand at Gravelrose, N. W. ¼-25-16-26-4. Apply F. J. Butler. Vulcan. A4t4

A dispatch to Copenhagen on Friday says that it is rumored that the dispute between the United States and Germany has produced a German cabinet crisis. It is said that von Bethmann Hollweg may be forced to resign because of his moderate and conciliatory councils. A violent quarrel between him and Admiral von Tirpitz is said to have occured in the presence of the Kaiser.

Congratulate 'Dry' Workers

The following circular was mailed by the High River branch of the Temperance and Moral Reform League to the various workers and sympathizers throughout the High River Riding, and same will no doubt prove interesting to many of our readers who are in sympathy with the cause.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of the Central Organization of the High River Electoral District, we desire to extend to all workers, our best congratulations upon the magnificent victory for Prohibition achieved throughout the Province, and our hearty thanks for the splendid work faithfully and cheerfully volunteered in each and every polling Subdivision throughout the entire Constituency. It would be difficult to determine which polling subdivision attained the greatest success, for, in travelling over practically every part of the Constituency, we find the workers in some Subdivisions confronted with many difficulties, while we found the sailing in other Subdivisions much smoother. All did well, and each contributed its part in rolling up the splendid majority of 493 against the liquor traffic. Seventy-two per cent. of the vote cast in this Constituency was in favor of prohibition.

While the long sought victory has been won, we desire to impress strongly upon all our workers that the responsibilities consequent upon the victory, now begin. Public opinion looks to those workers in each polling Subdivision whose organized efforts effected this initial success, to be the forces who will strenuously insist upon the most rigid administration of "The Liquor Act" in there several localities, and to combat any effort on the part of the traffic or others, to violate the law, defiantly or surreptitiously.

The Temperance sympathizers of the High River Electoral District selected their leaders in this reform movement from each polling Subdivision, and entrust them with the responsibility of the campaign. We take it for granted that these leaders still retain the confidence of their several committees. The Central organization, therefore, considers it the bounden duty of such workers to guard zealously the interests of the Prohibition movement. The next three or four years will be the testing period for Prohibition. The liquor traffic will do everything in its power to discredit the reform. It is the duty of the Prohibition workers to make prohibition a success, and to use every means in their power to demonstrate its success.

The prohibition sympathizers may consider it advisable at a future date to select our successors, but in the meantime, the present Prohibition Organization will remain intact. Continue the fight! Keep your forces on the job! Make converts of the "antis"! If we are confronted with a repeal campaign three years hence, we shall be ready to administer our share in another landslide.

Faithfully Yours,

G. D. STANLEY, President.
CHARLES C. SHORT, Secretary.

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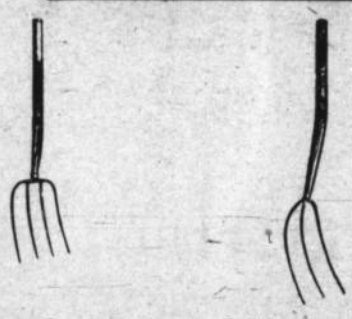

Bundle Forks	each 85c., per dozen $10.00
Lace Leather, best quality, full sides, ..	per lb. $1.25
Lace Leather, best quality, less than full side,	per lb. $1.40
Cut Laces, best quality	per lb. $1.50

Grease Cups and Oil Cups, all kinds.

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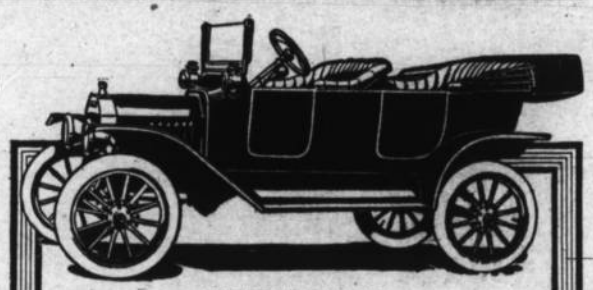

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